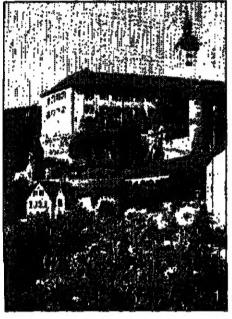


Routes to tour in Germany The German Tribune

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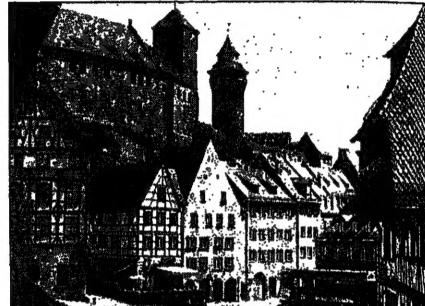
The Castle Route



German roads will get you 🕟 there. But why miss the sights by heading straight down the autobahn at 80? Holiday routes have been arranged not only to ensure unforgettable memories but also to make up an idea for a holiday n itself. How about a tour of German castles?

The Castle Route is 200 miles long. It runs from Mannheim, an industrial city on the Rhine with an impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We recommend taking a look at-27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspoilt. Heidelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nuremberg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your guide.





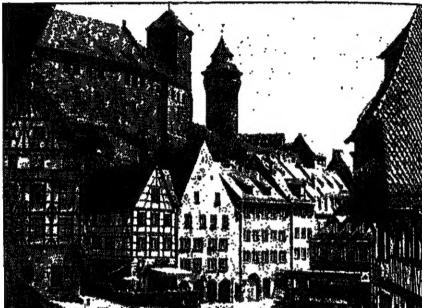


2 Heidelberg 3 Nuremberg

4 Rothenburg/Tauber



DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV leethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfürt/M.



VE Day remains riddled with contradictions

Frakfurter Allgemeine

he Germans' fractured relationship with VE Day, the anniversary of the of the Second World War in Euk, is becoming increasingly appar-

leassumption is, of course, that the me Allies have unlimited reason takbrating the 40th anniversary of t German capitulation and are not while the Germans' cleft stick.

be Germans in contrast are torn bean feelings of liberation, mourning amilt that make all German bids to with past seem so hopeless.

bth the French and British govern as have now decided to scrap pomp cumstance so as not, as M. Mitof the Germans

s consideration may be (and is) d by many as an encouraging toof how closely integrated the Gerare in the West.

anso, one may still wonder whethbe French President's idea is the ason for self-restraint. New York Times wrote in a re-

IN THIS ISSUE

krWars debate reveals split

Alte to open with Russians on Henry link across Baltic

llunger, controversial great

cll over rubbish

Years on, mental anguish of holocaust remains

HIRD REICH

ight and a reason to celebrate

America could do worse than some of the fractured feelings lich the Germans view the anniv-

olitical terms, and in relation to bwn objectives, the war ended in ing defeat, a near-disaster, for

Britain and France went to war in 1939 to defend the freedom of Poland. They had no immediate territorial dispute with Hitler. Their decision to declare war on the

Third Reich was based mainly on the need to defend from totalitarian hunger for expansion the smaller countries' right to self-determination. It is to Britain's eternal credit that it

unflinchingly upheld this wartime objective and more than once rejected peace moves by Hitler.

Britain refused to consider peace terms after the defeat and division of Poland and even after the capitulation of France when it stood entirely alone against a Eurosian land-mass controlled and shared by the two dictators.

That makes it even harder to appreciate how far short of this war objective the outcome was, although it is easy to imagine that in view of Hitler's crimes all efforts were increasingly concentrated on merely defeating him.

But how could the West possibly forget who they had joined forces with to attain this objective? How could it forget that it was Stalin who had enabled Hitler to wage war in the first place?

How, indeed, could it forget that it was Hitler, not Stalin, who broke their pact and forced the Soviet Union to side with Britain, and later America, against

How could it possibly go as far as to cede eastern Poland to the Soviet Union, virtually ratifying in retrospect the borders agreed by the terms of the 1939 Ribbentrop-Stalin pact?

President Roosevelt, in a combination of self-importance, naivete and

lessness, has long been known to have made Stalin virtually every concession he demanded. Churchill, who never entirely lost sight of Britain's initial objectives, gave resistance in vain. Roosevelt told one person who warned away too much to Stalin that he felt i

he gave him (Stalin) all he could without that Roosevelt did

more than give him what he could. Nine nations totalling nearly 100 million people came under Soviet hegemony between 1944 and 1949.

A series in the Hamburg newsweekly Der Spiegel only recently called to mind the blackmail and barbarous brutality with which the Soviet Union set about

The course of events also testified to the guilty indecision with which the democracies betrayed both their own objectives and the hopes of others.

So only the Soviet Union has any real occasion for celebrating the anniversary unconditionally and, tellingly, many of

It is likely to trigger demonstrations

As for ceremonies to mark the 40th

anniversary of the end of the war, the

Germans themselves still don't know

They are still sounding out the op-

and political unrest and thereby upset

the picture of harmony it is hoped to

Kohl recalls Bergen-Belsen

asking anything in Former Inmates of Bergen-Belsen gathered with several return he (Stalin) thousand people this month on the site, now marked by would be duty- an obelisk, near the town of Celle in Lower Saxony, to bound not to annex mark 40 years since the camp was freed. Chancellor territory. What was Kohl spoke, saying that the shame for what had hapso disastrous was pened would remain.

> the current anniversary celebrations date back to a decision by the CPSU central committee last June to celebrate VE Day as a feat of liberation in world history second only to the October Re-

Externally the event presents an opportunity of recalling that the Germans, lbeit only Germans in the West, were erstwhile enemies.

Internally it provides a wide range of ways in which to marshal the time-honoured system of special shifts to demonstrate Soviet power and have Moscow acknowledged in the old Byzantine Continued on page 2

Germans still in quandary over end-of-the-war anniversary

what to do.

Dresident Reagan is visiting Germany for three reasons which have little to do with each other.

summit in Bonn.

Then he wants to underline German-American friendship.

The third is to recall the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War and the Germans' liberation from Hitler's dictatorship.

would have given Bonn enough prob-The Western economic summit

might suffer from the geographical and perhaps provincial confines of Bonn. President Reagan's tour of Germany is likely to be fraught with security

risks.

There are some far-reaching reservations because, after all, it is not easy Taken individually, each of these to celebrate one's own defeat with the

> Even for those who are convinced the war's end meant liberation for Germany, there are still the practical difficulties of when, where and with whom to celebrate.

Many, including the Bonn govern-

ment, are still learning the ropes, and now President Reagan has been involved, with inevitable and unfortunate side-effects.

The embarrassments now include a letter from the CDU leader in the Bonn Bundestag, Alfred Dregger, criticising US Senators because some sections of American public opinion happen not to share his, Dregger's, views.

That is one way of creating the im pression that bids are under way to make domestic political capital out of the affair.

It would have been best for Bonn and Washington not to have tried to do three things at once.

They would then at least not have been in such a predicament, but now they are, they will probably have no choice but to go ahead with the proдгаште.

They are unlikely to find the going

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, Essen, 22 April 1985)

Bonn being bound to be unsettled, the Social Democrats would like to gain themselves a hearing by holding demonstrations of their own.

The Christian Democrats made their voice heard before the summit when, together with the Catholic and Protestant churches, they held a meeting entitled The Economic Summit and the Third World: Joint Future for North and South?

Yet many Christian Democrats, not to mention people of other party-political persuasions, wondered what the point of this particular exercise was. The CDU, Christian Democrats critically argued, had no need to hold a "happening" of its own on the summit.

The organiser of the meeting, Karl Lamers, replied that the CDU had every good reason for taking the economic summit as an occasion for a closer look at relations between the Third World and the industrialised countries.

Herr Lamers is a Bonn MP and chairman of the CDU development policy committee.

It wasn't just a matter of the future of the developing countries, he said, who were hardest hit by international economic upsets and failures yet not represented at the summit.

The CDU had to demonstrate at the meeting that its devélopment policy was comprehensive, dealing with all the political and economic aspects of Third World ties.

The CDU leader, Chancellor Kohl, was to make this point clear in a fundamental policy address on development

As Bonn Chancellor Herr Kohl has so far been as little inclined to commit himself on development policy as his predecessor Helmut Schmidt, who was a latecomer to North-South policy.

Development policy debates in the Bundestag are usually held late in the evening. Chancellor Kohl, like Chancellor Schmidt before him, tends to be conspicuous by his absence from the rostrum.

Continued from page 1

manner as the East Bloc's liberator. The most the West can do is to recall its resolve (better late than never) to resist Hitler's plans for world dictatorship and to regret that the resolve was abandoned so soon.

1945 was a victory year for democracy but also the greatest-ever defeat for the democratic principle in support of which the West went to war.

In February 1943, Ernst Jünger seen chalked on walls in Paris.

"Who knows?" the poet wondered. Washington meeting said, be able to "Maybe Stalingrad will mark the bemeet their borrowing requirements in ginning of the end for the walls of Pathe normal way, meaning at market

Over and above ceremonial routine IMF experts say the developing coun-VE Day remains riddled with contradictries may succeed in reducing their tions for the West, victory and defeat in debts from the present \$970bn to about two thirds of this amount by the end of

Hitler's end may be celebrated and the war dead called to mind. But from then on the questions arise.

> Joachim Fest (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 April 1985) that the IMF does not become a deve-economies.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Sideshows promised for the Bonn economic summit

Frankfurter Allgemeine

So policy pronouncements have been limited to passages within full-scale general government policy statements.

The churches have for some time been keen to hear more from the Chancellor on development policy. What he had to say in inaugurating the Roman Catholic fund-raising campaign Misereor in 1983 was not enough for churchmen committed on development policy.

But the Chancellor has for some time said he is willing to outline a detailed viewpoint on Third World policy at a gathering in which the churches take

The Chancellor's Office evidently felt the eve of the Bonn economic summit was a suitable opportunity. But the date was set at short notice.

Church authorities wondered whether they should accept the invitation to take part extended by Herr Lamers, and not just because so little time was left for joint preparation of the meeting.

They had even greater misgivings about making a public appearance in the Konrad-Adenauer-Haus, the CDU head office in Bonn, alongside the one

They didn't want to create the impression that the churches saw eye to eye with the Christian Democrats or the

ven if economic trends are favour-

E able the developing countries' com-

bined foreign debts will still total over

\$600bn at the end of the decade, a

World Bank gathering in Washington

On the basis of this IMF estimate the

interim committee of the International

Monetary Fund and the development

committee of the World Bank met in

Washington in mid-April to review rel-

ations between industrial and develop-

The emphasis was on debt problems

of the developing and threshold coun-

tries. Bonn was represented by Finance

Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and

Economic Cooperation Minister Jürgen

Debt strategy as pursued over the

past two and a half years has proved ef-

But the crisis can only be considered

as having been surmounted once the

major debtor countries are no longer

dependent on preferential terms and

They must, a report drawn up for the

The Bonn government remains will-

ing to collaborate in coping with debt

problems via the so-called Club of Paris

fective, or so Bonn feels.

has been told.

ing countries.

Warnke.

Economic Cooperation Ministry on development policy.

The churches maintain a critical accompaniment to development policy as practised by Bonn, although friction is not as serious as it was when Jürgen Todenhöfer was the party's development policy spokesman.

At the time of these upsets much of the groundwork for a smoother relationship was laid by Volkmar Köhler. who is now parliamentary state secretary at the Economic Cooperation Min-

For many years the churches and the Christian Democrats have compared notes in detail via the Joint Conference on Church and Development representing Catholic and Protestant aid groups.

The Joint Conference liaises with all major social groups and political parties, including the Greens. Talks are held in private and in small groups. The public appearance alongside

leading Christian Democrats was a departure from the way in which views had previously been exchanged. Church misgivings about holding the

meeting were eventually set aside on two grounds, the first being that the Joint Conference could take part independently and, it was argued, partly influence the course of events.

Second, the meeting in itself represented an opportunity for development policy. Influence indeed went so far that the Christian Democrats accepted amendments to the draft of CDU general secretary Heiner Geissler's opening

IMF: another go

at fighting

foreign debt

lopment finance institution on a self-

rights that exist solely on paper.

Funds must only be allocated on such

conditions as the IMF sees fit; there

must be no more special or extended ac-

Herr Stoltenberg outlined German

views on IMF finances while Herr

Warnke represented Bonn on the World

On the eve of the meeting Herr

They might not yet be substantial in

Warnke warned against underestimat-

ing the explosive force of African coun-

comparison with Latin American debts.

but African debts could soon assume

Latin American proportions in relation

Bank's development committee.

tries' debts.

and the IMF. But it is keen to ensure to the limited potential of many African

Long-term debts must be reduced.

service basis.

need emphasising:

development aid.

speech suggested by the Joint Come HOME AFFAIRS

ing what the developing countries pected of the economic summit.

They appealed to Western leader the summit not, as on previous on the Bundestag has debated the issue sions, to devote too little attention at of whether the Federal Republic the Third World.

The churches had no intention of beat Wars research. ing harnessed to the CDU's election (dancellor Kohl has given a condi-campaign machinery or of taking pand alyes to the American invitation to a party-political publicity event

a party-political publicity event. Skepart, but many more questions re-They didn't just want to let off sent in to be asked before agreement be-before the Bonn summit, as one sport as final.

man put it. Critical debate was to min the debate not only hardened attithe public more keenly aware of the lie between the government and the portance of Third World policy in the position, it also revealed slight dif-context of international economic products of opinion between the CDU/ cy and world affairs.

If this aim were achieved, a gathering jointly sponsored by the churches of pepite these differences, however, the CDU would be justified.

Church representatives set pa store by Chancellor Kohl. The mental Robe making his decision, the Chanthat the CDU leader and Bonn Chang samplered all aspects of Bonn particilor was to make his first developme in as well as the SPD objection that policy speech at the meeting made in a stategic Defence Initiative could event significant.

Herr Kohl stood to gain by my clearly outlining the development por of the Bonn government and his pan Did he put the opportunity to good set Official view

It would certainly be a great physical Cerman industry is to be consult-joint conference were to have been justed before any final decision is one of many at which development in the afficionados and policymakers were also wars project, says Chancellor their own and took a further opposed led, ity of repeating tensed-out argument. He said in a statement before the and tarnished phrases.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitz

Bonn is strongly in favour of the dilions. ing markets open to give developing in addition, I shall take advantage threshold countries an opportunity distinct Reagan's visit to Europe earning in world markets the foreign discuss the matter with him," said change they need to service theirdest.

Last year the World Bank raises that of mutual destruction. It inthe German market 18 per cent, a musel, therefore the likelihood of roughly DM5bn, of the cash it needed aleasive nuclear disarmament. Bonn feels a number of IMF features The fund provides payment aid, not Tendencies toward bilateralism

• It helps to finance temporary payments imbalances, not the chronic varomic development.

• Its main sources of funds must be paid-up quotas, not special drawing So in Washington and at the West w

So in Washington and at the German The Nato strategy of flexible regovernment urged speeding up preparations for a fresh Gatt round.

(Stidents the Zeitung Munich, 16 April 18 (Report).

The German Tribune

Editor-in-chief Otto Heinz Editor Alexander Adar English language sub-addor Smon Burnell - Der Our top p

Advertising rates hat No. 15 Annual subscription DM 45 Printed by CW Niemsyer-Druck, Hamsin Distributed in the USA by MASS MALINGS, IN West 24th Street, New York, N Y, 10011 Articles in THE GERMAN TRIBUNE as transiti the original text and published by agreement with newspapers in the Federal Republic of Germany

lays' spoke Aont address unoper which abbases ou the mabbas or solventration bisess done 1

The agenda also ensured that all the resentatives would be given an adequal hearing, and all speakers were ken. Star Wars debate reveals split coalition opinion

of whether the Federal Republic wid take part in President Rengan's

sp faction and the coalition junior

a parties support the Chancellor's -Bijonal agreement

gelothe Geneva disarmament talks.

ledestag debated the subject that Klaus Broichhans Expossibility of European cooperafiamid also be investigated.

für Deutschland, 18 April 18 4 party of experts would also be atto the United States to make onepot inquiries about research

The German government is also at le said the Strategie Defence Invour of giving the World Bank better time research programme was juscess to national and international city in a difference in the world better the markets to enable it to refund not be the said the Strategie Defence Invour of giving the World Bank better time research programme was juscess to national and international city in a difference in the world better the said the Strategie Defence Invour of giving the World Bank better time research programme was juscess to national and international city in the said the Strategie Defence Invour of giving the World Bank better time research programme was juscess to national and international city in the said the Strategie Defence Invour of giving the World Bank better time research programme was juscess to national and international city in the said the Strategie Defence Invour of giving the World Bank better time research programme was juscess to national and international city in the said the Strategie Defence Invoice to the World Bank better time research programme was juscess to national and international city in the said the Strategie Defence Invoice time research programme was juscess to national city in the said the said the Strategie Defence Invoice time research programme was juscess to national city in the said the water strategy based on long-term Last year the World Bank raised than the deterrent

We one knows if this hope will be rendencies toward bilateralism is the knows if this hope will be protectionism are seen as a serious willed. But a No now would not be stacle to favourable international control to the responsibility which we trior the future of this country."

The 92-0 vote in the US Senate and the strategie stability between ising Washington to undertake protection is seen as the writing on the state of the measures is seen as the writing on the state of the work of the wind on the state of the work o

tenting war. for us, the central point of SDI is

this control," he said. We shall persistently present our destanding of this to our Ameri-

Our top priority is a drastic rebellon in the nuclear offensive syson both sides. The Alliance, in ussessing the

attican initiative, should seek to old risks and make use of the ence to show determination and mindedness to strengthen the funce of the European allies." (Lübecker Nachrichten, 19 April 1985)

The Chancellor also said that it did not follow that research and development would lead to missiles actually being stationed. The acquisition of new technology for

West German industry, if Bonn does take part, played an important role in the Chancellor's decision. His cautious statement was coupled

to this reservation, because Bonn wants first to sound out if full technology transfer is possible with the United Kohl's intention from the start is that

West German and European research should take part in the programme involving an exchange of technological knowledge.

The Chancellor has made it clear to Washington that West Germany will only take part in the research if a fair service in return can be expected.

He resisted the temptation to play the strong man. But his statement was clear enough to indicate to President Reagan what was understood in Europe by real partnership

Although the Opposition rejected the proposal, it does not object to European participation. Kohl, with his conditional "yes" is be-

ing much more realistic. He knows that nothing will dissuade

Chancellor Kohl... conditional Yes to

the United States from going ahead and pouring \$80 million into the project.

Whether Bonn, London or Paris says yes or no, America will go ahead with the research programme which is aimed at using laser beams to destroy hostile missiles in flight.

Kohl's vote on technological grounds carried with it an element of political cunning. By taking part, Bonn ensures a conditional right to a say in the pro-

balance between East and West, particularly if the SDI programme is laid out on a Geneva negotiating table.

This right could lead to a powerful

Bodo Schulte, (Nordwest Zeitung, Oldenburg, 19 April 1985)

Chancellor Kohl manages to do a good shore-up job

Reconciling differences of opinion is a said there was no similar plea in favour of the SDI programme in the speeches

In the Bundestag debate on the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) Choncellor Kohl managed to do it - he united the pro-SDI in the CDU/CSU and those in the FDP who tend towards say-

This inevitably meant that the government had to fudge its statement a

The government is in no position to be absolutely clear on the issue.

This was shown in the speeches. Both speakers from the CDU/CSU right. Alfred Dregger and Hans Graf Huyn, do not necessarily represent their

transport processing in the contractions

Suddeutsche Leitung

parliamentary colleagues in this debate. They said West German participation in the project was essential on moral, military and technological grounds.

Huyn hit out at the FDP's Helmut Schäfer, saying that nothing had been heard from him of the joint decision made of "a basic preparedness to participate" in the space programme.

Alfred Dregger said of the Social Democrats that that they were "so prejudiced that they were just oriented to Moscow's wishes."

These two CDU/CSU men did not offer in any way "a factual discussion" which is what Genscher called for in his

Contrary to what Dregger and Huyn

made by Genscher and Schäfer.

In Genscher's view an answer to the technological aspects of SDI participation was necessary, through this aspect was not central, he said.

Genscher made it quite clear that for him there were still many questions outstanding in political-strategic areas to be able to accept responsibility for West German participation in the "Star Wars"

Because of FDP opposition, the Chancellor had to hedge in his government statement to keep the unity.

This was clear when Dregger toned down his commitment to a cautious participation, going along with Kohl's statement: the West German government will explore the possibilities of participation n the research programme in conjunction with European partners.

The differences within the coalition lor's speech in Munich at the defence conference, despite the official offer to participate from the Pentagon.

The fact that various CDU/CSU speakers at the end of the SDI debate bothered to underline coalition unity shows how affected the government parties are by the differences of opinion in their midst.

Helmut Kohl's problem is not the fundamental opposition from the SPD and the Greens, but the faint, but continuous murmurs of dissent from the liberals.

Kurt Kister (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 19 April 1985)

Strauss goes on offensive again

Nordwest WZ

It is usually foreign affairs that irri-Lates Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian wing of the governing conservative

Now he has caused raised eyebrows by seeking talks with Chancellor Kohl over a range of domestic issues.

The list of complaints is long, running from the right to demonstrate to the Auschwitz Lie affair.

The CSU thinks the government is losing its way on domestic issues. Strauss' intention is getting at the Free

Democrats, junior coalition partner. 'A prominent CSU member in Bonn said the FDP must be told what goes and what doesn't.

It is, then, not surprising that the agreement last December between CSU/CSU and FDP legal experts on the reform of the right to demonstrate was described without further ado by the Bonn CSU state organisation as a "draft of a compromise".

According to the official wording the FDP let themselves be talked out of the much- disputed prohibition against disguise in demonstrations and talked out of apparent concessions in the parliamentary dealings about identity cards that would be secure from falsification.

Since the coalition negotiations in the spring of 1983 the positions of the government political parties are practically unchanged. A few senior CSU members would concede that in some ways matters are "basically improved".

Discussion between the conlition leaders has got much better since Martin Bangemann took over as chairman of the FDP from Hans-Dietrich Gensch-

The relationship between Kohl and Genscher has not been disturbed by

Despite coalition discussions there are still as many gaffes as ever.

Bangemann recently unleashed a storm when he unthinkingly expressed the view that the government's pensions policy had not been fully revealed. The matter has just been cleared away, so it

Bangemann obviously enjoys a good reputation among CSU members. Nevertheless the public image of the coalition is more confused than clear.

But there has been a lack of clarity and leadership for a long time.

The points can be quickly listed: Conitiative, differences of opinion on early retirement for armed services officers. confusion about pensions policies and differences of opinion on legal policies.

It does not help to ask the Chancellor. Leadership is demanded from him and not just within the guidelines set down by Basic Law. Strong speeches in the Bundestag are no substitute for this, parliamentary parties in Bonn are say-

This complaint is being made not only by the FDP and the CSU but from within the ranks of the CDU itself.

Karl Hugo Pruys .. (Nordwest Zeitung, Oldenburg, 18 April 1985)

TECHNOLOGY

mence on photo-optics and laser

des (US citizens only), and the Pen-

ave strict instructions to all con-

that none of the proceedings were

utign nationals had to clear almost

mable checks, while many confer-

gapers were immediately classified

TERRORISM

Libyan arrested after man is shot dead in Bonn

On Easter Saturday a 29-year-old Libyan, Fatahi el-Tarhouni, shot and killed a 30-year-old fellow-countryman, Gebril el-Denall, in a Bonn city-centre street. seriously injuring two German bystonders. Denali was an opponent of Libyan leader Col. Gaddafi. Tarhouni has admitted his motives were political.

few hours after the Bonn murder A an uneasy suspicion struck officials at the Bundeskriminalamt, or Federal CID, in Wiesbaden.

At 8 p.m. it notified the North Rhine-Westphalian Interior Ministry in Düsseldorf that the man arrested and charged with murder, Fatahi el-Tarhouni, could be the same person as a Libyan by the name of Tahurni who for weeks had been known to be planning to kill an opponent of the Libyan regime in

He had now done so and clearly been advised by a man who was known to have worked as a gunman for the Libyan regime in Italy.

In a memo wired to all relevant police departments the Bundeskriminalami had warned the authorities well in advance that an assassination was planned.

It had even included a list of 10 people, including Denali, the gunman could well have on his hit-list.

At the same time the BKA said that a Sahib Rashid was likely to be Tahurni's

The authorities ought by this stage to have been warned. Rashid is one of the three men who rank alongside, or may even be superior to. Libyan secret service chief Younis Belgassem in Tripoli. He is wanted by the Italian police for the murder of another Libyan.

His name was circulated by Interpol and he was arrested by the French police in 1983. When the Libyan authorities virtually held two French citizens hostage, the French authorities eventually deported him to Libya.

The Italian Justice Ministry had beforehand taken good care not to apply to the French for him to be extradited to

Libyan exiles concluded that Col. Gaddafi's killers were virtually at liberty to move around Western Europe as they saw fit; otherwise foreigners in Libya were likely to be harassed.

At the end of March several former staff members of the Libyan people's bureau, as Libyan embassies are known, in London are said to have met in Brussels to coordinate fresh moves against Libyans in exile.

The conspirators were men who were in Britain after the shooting outside the Libyan embassy in London and are reported by opponents of the Libyan regime to have been in Munich too in the New Year.

Libyan exiles in Germany have come to suspect, by a combination of speculation and inside information, that the Bundeskriminalamt maintains fairly close ties with the Libyan authorities.

Suspicions have been known to reach the point at which the BKA is said to have prevented the arrest of a pro-Gaddafi Libyan süspect.

Regardless of such accusations Belgassem is known to be on good terms

with high-ranking BKA officials and to have helped the German authorities to track down German terrorists trained at Palestinian guerrilla camps.

Decision-making in Libva seems to depend on both the confused domestic situation and political rivalries.

At least seven competing secret service agencies are known to be keen to carry out the Libyan leader's wishes, with priority having been assigned to assassination bids abroad by the Libyan People's Congress, or Parliament.

Stronger domestic opposition, culminating in an attempted coup put down last May, so upset Col. Gaddafi that he ordered the liquidation of opponents who had settled abroad.

Technocrats in his government service evidently first tried to get Col. Gaddafi's opponents extradited, which would have forestalled foreign policy

Belgassem is said to have given an assurance there would be no more assassination bids in Germany. It was an assurance that was withdrawn at the end of February.

The Libyan authorities had previously sought in vain to cook up offences that would have jeopardised the exiles' status with regard to political

Denali, for instance, was accused by members of the Libyan people's bureau



Murder on the streets of Bonn. Inset: the arrested man.

in Bonn of planning to abduct the Libyan military attaché.

Other Libyans in exile have been accused of undergoing military training in the Federal Republic of Germany with a view to ousting Col. Gaddafi.

Oddly enough, these accusations are said to have been levelled by two members of the Libyan Opposition jailed in

They and other Libyans had been in Brunswick for basic technology training until 1983. There they were kept under close scrutiny by both German and Libyan officials.

The assassination of Denali was preceded by constant, specific mentions of the dangers Libyans critical of the present regime faced. Amnesty International repeatedly warned the authorities of the

ictly confidential and not released. igh secreey is making people in both Yet Denali's case was clearly god laited States and Western Europe only routine consideration even that hicrasingly uneasy.

his suspected collaboration with Mir In US Defence Department is worri-Rashid ought, according to the Bourle Measure technology might find its way terior Ministry, to have sounded the East Bloc via unreliable Western Inean countries and accelerate East

Christian Democrats in the Backams projects Bundestag are now trying to make the junte Pentagon has for some time intion campaign capital out of the ship sought to bar Western Europe by accusing North Rhine-Westphalita sensitive technology and know-Social Democratic Interior Minical Herbert Schnoor of direct responsibile las year a report commissioned by for security shortcomings.

plan Research and Technology Min-In Düsseldorf, the state capital, his prairied at alarming conclusions: cusation is strongly contested. Note the effect of an increasingly closelythe Ministry says, could have expected and network of controls is tantaassassin to apply for renewal of his resignation making it more difficult for the ence permit, so the aliens' police hadra sugain access to advanced US techbeen notified - in keeping with the making

2.

Jörg Reckman Steen a growing number of instances
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 Aprill March the aim appears to be that of there are increasing indications and g technology transfer within the

ities had sought, via Col. Gaddafisdag Reseport says the US Detence De-

American friend-foe aircraft re-The Libyan regime said he was planting attention system is to be bought for ing the assassination of a Libyan and klassaffe despite the fact that Amau, or embassy, in Bonn. Find as a system developed by the The killer, Tarhouni, arrived in Grantism, Siemens.

> man industry that Washington had aised a wide range of notitary or-

a murder (but his name was spelt affin by would include a cut-in for Sieently), possibly in Bonn.

The man behind the killing was a behind for recognition system, Cerhib Rashid. In relaying this tip in anacks for US Army tanks and high state CIDs the BKA even noted distinctions.

His visa expired in February, 30 kg way street.

His visa expired in February, 30 kg way street.

applied to the aliens' police in Bomba ways declarations of intent.

an extension. He said he needed not be wague declarations of intent.

s, there is a long list of arms inhycooperation plans initially drawn

so said Denali had been denounced beingstrated Leopard tank deal is a Libyan TV as an opponent of Col. Calculately striking instance that will be recalled.

the is of course, no point in pass-

Americans put up barriers STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Foreigners step up complaints as

has been a "motive force of the restrictive course." In recent years he has been responsible for a dense network of export restrictions, veto options and secrecy regulations that has made life steadily more difficult for Western European compan-

Since 1982 US scientists have repeatedly complained that visiting scientists from abroad are increasingly been barred from American conferences on subjects such as computers, aerospace and laser

Since 1983 the Pentagon has stepped up attempts to link research contracts awarded to universities with undertakings not to allow foreign scientists to have anything to do with the contract.

The Freedom of Information Act, which in principle ensures freedom of access to all official documents in the United States, was drastically reduced in scope last year with the approval of the Supreme Court.

The Pentagon has made sure it is given an increasingly say in approving exports to Western Europe.

But what worries observers most is Defence Department legislation in the pipeline that would make the export of critical technical data on, say, semiconductor or biotechnology basic research to Western Europe subject to government permission.

This procedure at present applies only to exports to Eastern Europe. The Bonn report sounds a strong warning, saying:

"If this legislation is enacted the result would be substantial restrictions on the amount of technical data that could be relayed to students, research scientists and industrial staff and firms in Western

An interesting light on Pentagon policy shed by a regulation numbered 2040.2 and issued in January 1984. It lays down the yardsticks by which export permits to East and West are to be measured.

Defence-related technology is to be treated as a "valuable and limited national security resource." The crucial factor is whether the recipient backs the United States in the Cocom committee that coordinates exports to the East Bloc and whether the exports might adversely affect the technological advantage enjoyed by the United States.

In 1984 the US Trade Department lent the Pentagon backing by warning that if Western Europeans were nnot cooperative in strictly abiding by regulations on exports to the East Bloc exports of critical technology would no inger be permitted.

German firms are increasingly complaining that they are deliberately and consistently being barred from basic research projects in the United States.

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, Munich-based acrospace group, has already outlined its fears on this point to a North Atlantic Assembly delegation which is looking into the subject.

A poll of 21 leading German firms has

revealed complaints of being cut out of work on the latest US prestige project, the VHSIC (short for Very High-Speed Integrated Circuit) programme.

VHSIC amounts to preliminary work on a super-fast new computer, and technology transfer to the West on projects of this kind is currently running at virtual

It has proved extremely difficult to circumvent US restrictions on the relay of data on, say, a Nato frigate that is to be jointly developed.

It was no less troublesome persuading the US authorities to waive regulations requiring the Berlin Senate to regularly brief US agencies in the divided city on the use to which a modern US computer was being put.

The Bonn report doubts whether fear of technology transfer to the East Bloc is the sole idea behind this trend. Washington attorney Werner J. Stein, one of its authors, writes:

"A Pentagon basic research budget rapidly increased in recent years, coupled with contractual transfer restrictions and export controls, is designed to restore and enhance the predominance of American technology in the world."

In view of this national contract policy and the dense array of restrictive regulations the prospects of greater consideration for European companies were not

The explosive nature of this development is self-evident. The Bonn government is working on the assumption that German participation in America's SDI research programme will only make sense if an "open exchange of information" is assured.

Bonn does not yet seem to be clear whether this open exchange is going to be possible and how it is to be ensured. But one point is clear in the German capital: there are going to be negotiations to counteract the trend. Klaus-Ulrich Moeller

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 10 April 1985)

Row over decision to pick US aircraft-recognition system

counterweight on this side of the At-

Herr Wörner had to admit that despite strenuous and protracted efforts he had failed to persuade other European countries to back the Siemens sys-

The friend-foe recognition system is a relatively modest project in financial terms. So are all other projects so far undertaken when compared with what might result from the US Strategic Defence Initiative.

So the time has come to take a closer look at possibilities of transatlantic

Is SDI either strategically necessary or politically meaningful? Such questions, which have not yet been answered by any means, initially held pride of place, especially in the Federal Repub-

But the US initiative will also be an unprecedented test of the desire for industrial and technological cooperation between Europe and the United States.

So those who have promptly welcomed the latest US plans and favour immediate and unconditional approval of participation in the SDI programme may fairly be accused of being somewhat starry-eyed.

SDI is still extremely vague in outline and despite billions invested will for Handelsblatt

years progress no further than the draw-

Supporters of participation may feel confident of a fair slice of the SDI cake if the idea is promptly endorsed, but hopes are unlikely to be sustained by one European country or another going

In France and Italy, and even in Britain, SDI is being discussed much more level-headedly and less noisily than in Germany - yet critically too, even at

So the German government could do worse than refrain from making further statements unlikely to clarify matters and wait instead until WEU Defence and Foreign Ministers confer in Bonn on 22 and 23 April.

The Western European Union was only last year resurrected from virtual oblivion, and Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has been one of many politicians who have said it must be realigned as a useful instrument in European arms cooperation.

If this is to be done, SDI must clearly be an item on the Bonn conference agenda. British and French officials can

then be asked, for instance, how they reconcile SDI participation with their independent nuclear deterrents.

The aim of SDI research is, in the final analysis, to make tactical and strategic nuclear weapons even politically in-

Reactions in Washington to the WEU conference may then give a clearer idea of the extent to which the Americans are prepared to consider a genuine exchange of technology and a two-way traffic in the arms sector within the SDI research framework.

The self-interest of US industry is well known not to be the only obstacle. The US Defence Department is unlikely to forget in a hurry its fears of leaks between Western and Eastern Europe.

The Pentagon has now been given a say in the export of sensitive technology even to Nato countries in Western Eu-

In the military strategy debate on SDI it must not be forgotten that even swift integration of all available technologies to produce defensive weapons in outer space is unlikely to revolutionise war-

Former Nato supreme commander in Europe and US Secretary of State Alexander Haig once noted in a Handelsblatt interview that every technological breakthrough in weapons technology has so far been followed by a corresponding counter-system.

"The history of warfare," Mr Haig said, "is one of evolution, not revolu-

> Ewald Stein (Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 12 April 1985)

espite the assassination of a Libvan exile in Bonn (two German bystanders were also shot and seriously injured) the German government does not want to upset relations with Libya. Bonn government spokesman Peter Boenisch said the Cabinet had not dis-

cussed political sanctions and was not considering breaking off diplomatic ties with Tripoli.

The Libyan chargé d'affaires in Bonn had, he said, denied that his government was involved in the assassination. The assassin claimed to have been politically motivated but to have acted on his own.

Breaking off diplomatic ties would do no good, Herr Boenisch said. Other European countries in similar situations had not found this move beneficial.

But the German ambassador in Tripoli, Rolf Enders, was recalled to Bonn for consultations. He is reported to have applied to the Libyan Foreign Ministry for an official statement on the assassination before leaving.

There was no point in considering counter-measures until the situation had been clarified and accusations proven, Herr Boenisch said.

Parliamentary state secr Dieter Spranger of the Interior Ministry has in the past referred to "state terrorism" in a similar context. But this time the case cannot be proven and the accusation has not been repeated.

"In all deliberations on how terrorism can be combated and contained," Herr Boenisch said, "the safety of German citizens and the protection of their lives at home and abroad must be given top 1979.

At present about 1,500 Germans lived in Libya. Their protection must be borne in mind whatever move the Bonn government decided to make.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said

Government is taking a cool approach

that Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann would be raising the issue at a conference of European Community Ministers responsible for security mat-

ters that is to be held in June in Rome. He would be suggesting improvements in cooperation between Common Market countries. Similar assassinations have been carried out in Britain, Italy and Greece of late.

Herr Boenisch's remarks indicated that the Bundeskriminalamt was advised at an early stage of the assassin's intentions. The Bonn police had been alerted, but not the aliens' police, who had granted him a two-month residence per-

mit in February. Difficulties occurred in identifying him. His date of birth was unknown. His name was relayed to border crossing nts in another spelling at the beginning of February.

It was up to the Länder to look into shortcomings, the government spokesman said. There had been no breach of regulations. State secretary Fröhlich of the Interi-

or Ministry told the Bonn Cabinet that the victim, Gebril el-Denali, had lived in the Federal Republic of Germany since He was granted political asylum and was one of the leading Libyans in exile, which was why he travelled extensively.

But the German authorities did not

know which group of exiles he belonged

On several occasions Libyan auto associate Younis Belgassem, head of the under Secretary Weinberger Libyan secret service, to get Boanton

and a raid on the Libyan peoples a asperts acknowledge that it is not reau, or embassy, in Bonn.

many at the end of January. He had had Defence Minister Muntred four-week visa issued because noted has taken pains to reassure was known against him. Early in February the Bundeskriss alant was notified that he was plant an a wide range

Denali might be an intended victim. Julegy,

On 4 February Tarhouni's and Indespite such consolations, Herr (spelt differently) was wired to book the can hardly eliminate the incrossing points to check whether be the consolation that arms policy continues to

Herr Boenisch said the assassin by the gusto but eventually drawn claimed to have met his victim in a Bourgase national interest refused to be cafe two days before the murder. He widen.

Gaddafi had stated at the end of Manage back from Bonn to Washington that the people had the right "to liquid lack. The decision in favour of the ate opponents in Libya and elsewhere hieraffee recognition system ref-broad daylight." The Libyan leader back again a lack of resolve in Lu-Herr Fröhlich told the Cabinet

made this comment to the fine pean countries repeatedly fail (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zele hop such cooperation opportunity arise and so establish a possible

Frankurter Allgemeine

Fore and more ways of dealing with

liquidity problems are being de-

Social Democrat proposal for a tax A on machinery to increase pension fund contributions has been rejected by the Employment Minister, Norbert

The "robot tax" proposal would have meant that capital-intensive companies with few workers would have had to pay more than companies with more workers and less machinery.

The SPD's aim is to increase the pension insurance's income. Employers who gave more employment to robots rather than people should not be able to

disregard their social responsibilities. Instead, the government is considering a change in the system.

At present, employers and employees pay equal amounts based on size of pay. But the government is thinking of linking it to production.

A formula using turnover and profits or dividends and deducting cost of materials would be devised.

The idea is not new. Something similar was proposed in the late 1970s by a former SPD Employment Minister, Herbert Ehrenberg, and his state secretary at the time, Anke Fuchs. It was almost unanimously rejected.

Pension insurance has become more delicate a matter in the middle of the 1980s, however. The outlook for the next 10 years is alarming.

It is questionable if a robot tax on employers would save the situation.

Changing the pensions system, a company's competitive position and the labour market are all closely interwov-

This is what makes a decision so difficult and why the trade unions are so guarded about the problem. Only IG Metall, the engineering union, has shown any sympathy for the robot tax.

In a 1982 resolution, the DGB, the trades union federation welcomed "considerations" in this direction. It would go no further.

its social affairs committee does not meet again until autumn. Nothing much

The DGB sees the pensions insurance working week and working life (on averissue as standing delicately on the edge age the working life is 38 years) have to

provide for more non-workers. But it would not go over the top until ment Minister Norbert Blüm is thinking

1990 when the number of workers would reach a crucial low level in relation to the number of pensioners.

Then it would be time to do some-

North Rhine-Westphalia Employment Minister Friedhelm Farthmann regrets the lack of support from the DGB.

At the DGB headquarters in Düsseldorf it is being asked what the expression "net production" could mean, for instance, in the public service? How could the value of services there be determined?

In remarkable agreement with the claims?

THE WELFARE STATE

Solution sought to pension funds' cash shortage

employers, the DGB wants to avoid anything that could endanger the pensions system. Until now employers and employers have contributed equally to pension insurance. The contribution is calculated according to pay or salary. The payment is a component of the individual's pay and entitles the employee to a pension.

Professor Schmähl of West Berlin expressed it in this way: "The employer's contribution is for the account of the employee and the employer's share contributes to the size of the pension."

The robot tax proposal has been criticised by the association of West German pension insurers. The head of the association Kolb fears that if pensions cease to be linked to salary the individual's entitlement to a pension would be endangered.

According to Kolb, Basic Law offers protection for a pension in a manner similar to the way property protection is given by the law.

This means that legislators have limitations on how they can alter the pension

If the contribution was governed by

Deople have more and more leisure

days, fewer working weekends, earlier

Only two out of every five West Ger-

mans are today working. Only forty per

cent of West Germans create the mate-

rial basis for themselves and the other

There are 6.4 million West Germans

between the age of 58 and 68. A million

are working and 100,000 are unem-

ployed. The remaining 5.3 million are in

retirement. And this begins "in a man's

erage men go into retirement at 57.9

years of age. The figures show that 49

per cent of new pensioners are on aver-

age 54 years of age. The legal pension-

At the same time that the population

is in decline life expectancy is on the in-

crease. Males who retire today at the

age of 54 have a life expectancy of a fur-

Fewer working people with a shorter

It is no surprise, then, that Employ-

The SPD and the trades unions have

But how else can the pension burden

And it can be asked if working life

should not be so arranged as to take into

how contented is a 54-year-old man or her newly-won freedom".

account the individual's requirements, ments on their retirement, only three

the needs of the company and workers' per cent claim that retirement has come

accused him of programming "the dis-

be shared out? The second question is:

who is freed from the obligation of hav-

of extending working life after 1990.

mantling of social achievements".

ing to go to work.

ther twelve years, women 19 years.

able age of 65 is on paper only.

Pension insurance shows that on av-

sixty per cent of the population.

prime", on average at 58.

time in West Germany, more holi-

net production this would weaken the relationship that has prevailed until now between contribution and pension.

The employer's contribution would no longer be put to the account of the insured person, and consequently would not be regarded as part of the pension paid on retirement.

The Federal Constitutional Court has ruled that the protection offered at law of the employee's share would be reduced if a contribution such as a robot tax was made legal, unrelated to salary. Kolb believes that cash raised in this

way would be at the "disposition of the legislators". He added: "The legislators acquire a room for manoeuvre that we can no

He came to the conclusion that this would lead to a levelling out of pen-

longer influence."

Later retirement for some is

a possible answer

chowski.

Pension insurers take the view that a reduction in the protection given to an employee's pension, paid in over many years, is the main objection to a robot

Just what effect a change in the cmployer's contribution would have, tak-

The first question can be easily

answered. If working life is not made

more flexible and no solution is found

(such as a "robot tax") contributions

will have to increase considerably and

pension benefits will have to be re-

duced. In forty years' time a worker

must provide for one old-age pensioner.

The second question has been

People taking carly retirement today

between the ages of 58 and 68 (born be-

tween 1916 and 1926) "lost their youth

between two world wars." Professor

Opaschowski maintains: "The genera-

tion over 58 have only a limited educa-

tion background in comparison to the

population as a whole. Eighty-five per

cent of this group only have elementary

schooling as opposed to 58 per cent of

This generation, he says in his study.

"feels neglected". They observe how the

succeeding generation enjoys a better

education, leisure time and consumer

possibilities. Behind the high expect-

ations this generation has of retirement

"there is concealed the secret wish to

make up for what they have missed."It

can be understood then that 73 per cent

of the 58- to 68-year-olds in retirement

are "satisfied" with their leisure time.

Every fourth pensioner, however, is

"disappointed" or "dissatisfied with his

This is particularly true of young pen-

sioners who can no longer satisfy their

urge to have something to do. Of these,

who on the whole pass positive judg-

up to their expectations, only five per

the total population,"

answered by the BAT leisure research

institute in a paper "Leisure in retire-

ment" by Professor Horst W. Opas-

ing into consideration the firm's the FINANCE petitive position, is hard to say in a

Schmähl believes that half the country would be involved in the country would be involved by involved A change would be very much to the vantage of the processing industries to the disadvantage of trade, transp tion and private service industries

Schmähl talks of a "global tender but he refers also to differences, t cularly if various net product figure

If a gross net production figure used the employer's contribution in capital-intensive oil refining in would increase tenfold. If a net production figure is used on the international money marwithout depreciation, the contri-

would only be two and a half time This is not being done purely because tisense of creativity: serious liquidity Schmähl corrected a widely helf allems have been created by the debt sumption on the effect of a robot tremmin South America and budget defi-

small and medium-sized companies. Sinthe United States. Since the labour of self-employed at lairally, the schemes all mean using family members is included in the subtern loans to cover long-term obligproduction figure, the burden on them, some of which have been frozen. firm increases through the high pupped the dollar is the most widely-used tion of such workers. armey in financial markets. Over 85

Advocates of robot tax have appeared of international monetary dealmade use of the argument that by magain dollars. step the "work factor" would be ne but the deutschemark is now the

a flexible working life.

from 65 to 70 - incidentally with

Opaschowski does not regard this

lution as the best. He said: "The

of the moment are not obligatory

ment arranged by employers or legis

tors but a strong individual approach

working life in the last ten years

to those involved.

AFL/CIO boss George Meany.

ively cheaper than the "capital factor" with second-largest reserve curren-Employers get someting from the rederal Republic of Ger-Labour costs can be braked by rest my far more heavily dependent on in wage negotiations. The proposite trade than either the United not meant to do this. Michael Brush inter Japan.

(Kölner Studt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 13 April 193 lit while the deutschemark is part of swerall international financial mar-Aisuse as a Eurocurrency has so far cent say they have no financial wants substantially restricted, purtly by cent say they have no financial worms agreements between the and only twelve per cent claim that in section is agreements between the

are not bored.

Finally it is worth noticing that is German banks prefer to do their off-study shows that 80 per cent of the business, as it were, in Luxemquestioned do not want to be "old policy. But Luxembourg has only one ple" and 56 per cent "pensioners". 2 to play, admittedly an important Professor Opaschowski said: The as a free finance market for Geradvantages of a modest old see in abreign trade in particular. been stylised into the ideal for a what ha mushell, Luxembourg is no sub

generation. No one can expect of attefora Frankfurt Euronurket. 50- to 60-year-old generation a post at the 14th Cierman Banking Con-adjustment to a negatively experient as in Bonn Bundesbank president M Ono Pöhl indicated a definite In this sense Opaschowski plead for mind on the central bank's and frankly en-

This brings us to the third question internationalisation of the Retirement is a recent discovery and auchemark, ously people worked until the end he bundes bank used to have misgivtheir lives. In 1889 the pensionable pahout the deutschemark developing was 70. In 1916 this was reduced to have serve currency, partly because Gerontologists maintain that this displaced the trend toward revalua-level is quite arbitrary. In 1970 in Man partly because the bank felt its crica the retirement age was lifted at the state of the bank felt its

bitter opposition of the 84-years in this form these misgivings are no qu warranted," Herr Pühl said in

The importance of the deutschemark as an investment and reserve currency had declined in the wake of exchangerate trends and on account of the relatively low interest rates in the Federal Republic.

use their imagination

"If this trend were to continue," he said, "the deutschemark could come under pressure to devalue. That is pressure we must counteract."

In other words, petrodollar investors and foreign central banks have parted company with some of their deutschemark investments over the past few years and invested in the dollar instead.

The exchange rate of the deutschemark has come under presssure as a consequence and the Bundesbank would prefer to see the German currency regain the prestige it enjoyed as a potential revaluer.

An important step in the direction of climinating handicaps has been taken now stamp duty on German bonds has been scrapped for foreign investors.

It was, Herr Pöhl says, a step in the right direction, and further steps are under consideration.

The same goes for innovations that have come into their own in other markets and from which the German market cannot in the long term be excluded.

But the Bonn congress made it clear that what both the Bundesbank and commercial bankers would like to see is likely to clash with the many regulations the banking supervision authority exists to enforce.

There was a foretaste in Bonn of this clash between forward strategy in financial dealings and the supervision authority's terms of reference.

Wolfgang Kuntze, president of the Berlin authority, warned banks not to use innovations to undermine yet again the latest amendments to the Credit

If foreign subsidiaries of German banks were to issue notes rather than loans, they were, in his authority's view, to he considered securities that counted toward a bank's mandatory credit ceil-

Herr Kuntze justified this opinion, which runs counter to established practice in Eurocredit markets, by saying that notes could not be discounted as irrelevant for calculating credit ceilings

because they did not have an official stock market quotation.

This viewpoint meets with little understanding in practice because even US Treasury bonds are traditionally not quoted on the stock market.

Market dealings in fixed-interest government bonds are in any case a typically German speciality, whereas in the dollar market fixed-interest bond rates are simply phoned through from bank

This difficulty, that of granting only officially quoted securities certain privileges, exists in domestic investment dealings too.

In one respect the Bundesbank goes even further than the commercial banks in the market liberalisation it would like to see come about. It would like to scrap the capital market committee that supervises deutschemark bonds raised by foreign issuing institutions.

The Bundesbank clearly seems to have been prompted to suggest liberalising bond issues by subsidiaries of foreign banks in Germany.

In other words, you can't have one without the other - even if the German capital market were to face extra difficulties as a result. Herr Kuntze stressed in Bonn that

the banking supervision authority agreed everything that wasn't expressly banned was permitted.

But that didn't mean carte blanche for

The small print is definitely where the difficulties lie in derestricting financial markets. In individual instances the

Modification

banks, the Bundesbank and the banking supervision authority will need to get together to breathe life into Herr Pöhl's endorsement of deutschemark internationalisation while respecting limits to

Herr Pöhl himself had this to say: "I don't believe we must go as far as setting a free-trade zone for Euromarket transactions along American lines in this country.

"But it would be desirable if certain modifications to minimum reserve provisions were to make it possible to handle a certain amount of Eurodealings in the German market."

Does that amount to partial endorsement of the idea of a Euromarket place in Germany? There were, Herr Pöhl said, to be no more taboos.

Heinz Brestel (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 March 1985)

Russians seek alternative to the dollar

Moscow is on the lookout for an alternative to the dollar in international business transactions. Bundesbank president Pöhl and other German bankers returned from a visit to the Soviet capital with this rumour some time ago; it has now been confirmed.

From the Soviet viewpoint the deutschemark and sterling are strictly imited in their suitability as an alternative. What, then, about the Ecu, the artificial currency that is gaining ground in Europe even in the private sector?

Soviet state bankers have asked their Vestern counterparts this question.

Moscow is bound to see using the Ecu as a regular denomination as an interesting possibility: partly as a countereight to the dollar, partly as a means of gaining access to loans at favourable in-

The European currency unit can nardly fail to be a tempting mixture in transactions with countries such as Italy and France with their high interest

By the same token countries that have difficulties in financing exports to the Soviet Union on account of their high interests are bound to be tempted by the idea of dealing in Ecus.

French credit facilities, currently amounting to an effective annual interest rate of 13.6 per cent, are too expensive for Soviet principals.

That was why the Franco-Soviet joint economic affairs commission, meeting in Paris, has agreed to use the Ecu as the unit of account in financial transactions between their two countries.

This agreement confirms what for months has been a clearly ascertainable Soviet trend, including activities in Euromarkets.

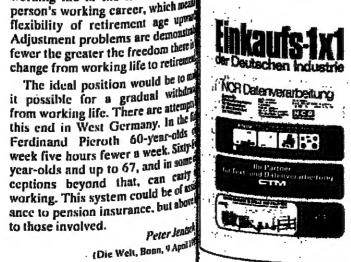
Not all Western European countries welcome this strengthening of the EMS currency unit by the East Bloc and the Soviet Union of all people. As one banker put it in Moscow: "Frankly, that wasn't what we had in mind"

The time was certainly not yet ripe for reorganising the financing of trade with the East Bloc on an Ecu basis, as suggested by the Soviet Union.

Where the Federal Republic of Germany was concerned, for instance, Moscow did not even stand to gain in terms of interest rates.

All bankers concerned are well aware Continued on page 9

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The boss sweeps up as VWs roll (slowly) off the Shanghai line

Frannoveriche Alloemeine

Detween 12 and 15 Santana cars are built each day at the VW Shanghai works. They are put together by hand.

But this only the beginning for this joint Chinese-German project. It is hoped that the works will be able to get into the whole of South East Asia with. Santanas, the Audi 100 and with various station wagon models.

It is also hoped that VW motors will he supplied to other motor manufacturers in the region.

Technical director Hans-Joachim Paul says that China has a billion people, and that if in the foreseeable future only one in 10 were to own a car, that would represent a market of 100 million vehicles.

The works is about 40 kilometres, or an hour's drive, from Shanghai, China's second largest city (population: 12 million). Volkswagen has half the equity. The

rest of the DM200 million capital is held by the Bank of China and two Chinese tractor and car firms.

When the premier of Lower Saxony, Ernst Albrecht, visited the works, there was not very much physically for him to

Only part of the factory has been built. The paint shop is in operation and production is being carried out in workshops formerly used by a Chinese firm to make the three-wheel cars which are widely used in China.

This is an interesting experience for Germans working on the project. Recently, a departmental head of the manufacturing subsidy, VW Shanghai, was wanted for a meeting. But he was nowhere to be found.

After a desperate search, he was discovered on ther factory floor - sweeping it. A West German technician asked with some astonishment what the man was doing.

The reply was that the party leadership required him regularly to do manual labour so he would not lose touch

that production will increase rapidly.

side posters, a regular feature in major ce of 2,800 works a Chinese cities since the new Peking policy of opening up the country and allowing a degree of independence.

Everyone should know who and what

He is not particularly disturbed by the fact that in this enormous country there are very few roads suitable for motor vehicles, no workshops in the countryside, and that large cities such as Peking, Shanghai or Canton have very few filling stations.

China is on the verge of moving into the future, but for the first stretch of the way into industrial development the bicycle, the hand cart and the omnibus will have to be used.

Paul is unimpressed that Chinese officials, for whom the Santana is being built, are not happy with the car.

The car is narrow at the back and a senior Chinese official wants to sit on the rear seat, if he is being driven, preferably with the dark curtains drawn across the windows.

Volkswagen's man in Shanghai will come up with something. So far almost everything has been shipped out from Europe, sometimes even being sent by airfreight - every screw and every engine, the car bodies, batteries and headlights, every transmission set and all the upholstery, every instrument panel, the car roof and even the car keys.

Up to now only the tyres are made in the People's Republic - on old Metzler. equipment that the Chinese dismantled in West Germany and re-assembled in China.

But this will all change in this decade. Domestic production will account for 90 per cent of production in five to se-

A beginning is being made with equipment to press the car body, because sending these unwieldy parts halfway round the world is very expensive.

The plant planned will call for an investment of DM500 million. More than a half, about DM300 million, will be from West Germany, the remainder will be raised in China.

Paul reminds the supplier industries not to miss the boat. These suppliers will have to invest about 500 million marks but they shouldn't let the chance slip by to get involved.

In autumn, if all goes well, daily production should reach 40 a day.

By 1986 it should be 100 a day and by 1987, 31,000 a year. The labour for-



six-day week, of course, like all Chinese. The time

when the threewheeled Phoenix car was produced in the Volkswagen plant, a car that still does its duty well.

> Hans-Peter Sattler (Hann-Allgemeine,



Talks to open with Russians on Granda's D-1 (short for Deutschrail-ferry link across Baltic

Bonn Transport Minister Werner Doilinger has been given the green light to talk with the Russians about setting up a rail-sea link between West Germany's Baltic coast and the Soviet Union. Nato has withdrawn objections on security grounds since it has been announced that the German port involved would be Travemunde. The Soviet Union would use Klaipeda, in the Soviet Baltic republic of Lithuania,

The Russians were the first to show An interest in a Baltic rail-ferry service - they first mentioned it in 1981.

They said their Baltic ports of Klaipeda, in Lithuania, and Tallinn, in Estonia. were overstrained. The more even flow of a ferry service would alleviate this.

It would also lead to expanded trade on both sides and avoid the bottlenecks road routes through East Germany

Western reservations were based on possible military and strategic advantages the Russians might gain.

The Schleswig-Holstein Land government favoured the project and the ports of Kiel, Lübeck and Flensburg all entered the race for consideration as the terminal (Travemunde is just a few kilometres from Lübeck).

Between four and six ferries would be needed and some of the work would be at West German shipyards.

This, plus the cargo-handling equipment, would amount to a big investment, about a billion marks, and the advantages for Schleswig-Holstein would

The Land government at Kiel believes that all West German firms trading with East Bloc would benefit if goods were diverted from the expensive land route through East Germany and Poland to the sea route.

This would also benefit the West Germans because of their 50 per cent interest in the ferry operation.

But not everybody favours the project. The military are against it, and the ports of Hamburg and Bremen along with coastal shipping interests fear that they will lose cargo.

Shipping companies are also worried that the Russians will use the link to bring in container cargo for the Far East.

This cargo would be taken to the Far East by the trans-Siberian railway in stead of by ship - in part Western Eu-

Shipper interests and the major trans portation organisations have ben jully planned for 14 October. guarded so far because precise details it is the Americans are currently are not yet available.

infra-structure at Klaipeda and at In why in Europe), this deadline will remainde are also any vet available. vemünde are also not yet available.

There has also been no clarification littlely is likely to be no more than about which tariff would be applied a d 20 days, however, as Nasa is goods carried to Schleswig-Holma Cimerested in seeing its German gauge and vice versa.

than Western Europe.

It is at this point that transport poli considerations come into their one There is no sense in having a cargo handling depot where transport cos are higher and there are delays.

would be a terminal where the wagon were re-axled for both rail networks.

The best place for this would be Klaipeda because rail wagons with the normal gauge arriving in West German could proceed without delay. In addition the ferries could be use

on other routes.

not agree to this.

viet railways means that the wagons the can be re-axled are in service all on the Soviet Union, not just on the roun to and from Klaipeda.

on the land route were transferred the sea route the volume would in make full use of the service's capacitic

possible to increase Russian-West man trade by a ferry link if there is guarantee of continuous cargo traffici

are prepared to make political concer sions to have the re-axling operation Klaipeda, for instance.

At the present the situation seems be that in ordinary free market condi tions there is an inadequate volume cargo for the ferry service, so the Rus sians will try-to attract cargo at a polifi cal, or dumping, price.

The Russians have acquired pleasy know-how onhow to do this in interna tional liner shipping.

German Spacelab project begins to get into gear

mkfwier Rundschau

the go-ahend has been given for payhads and experiments on board the German Spacelab mission, the D-1. Isless for the shipment of 13 tonnes Swipment to the United States.

delegation of German Aerospace such Establishment (DFVLR) offibevisited Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Ergo division in Bremen to OK sak of the engineers who prepared

lipsyload will be flown from Breto Cape Canaveral at the end of

at it will be given the finishing Lis in preparation for a launching

A trouble with the space shuttle Technical details about cost and or the for once everything is running

his the first Spacelab mission of defermany is in sole charge. It is

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also the first mission for which a non-US user has hired the exclusive services of the space shuttle.

The Bonn Research and Technology Ministry is paying Nasa DM165m of project costs totalling DM394m. This payment is to cover the cost of launching, flight and other services provided by the US agency.

The Bonn Ministry must also pay for the use of the Bremen-built Spacelab. After its maiden flight in December 1983 the capsule became Nasa proper-

This provision formed part of contractual undertakings entered into more than 10 years ago.

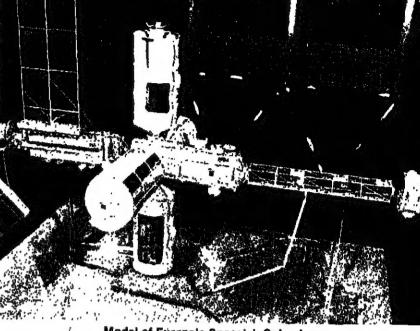
On its D-1 mission Spacelab will fly in almost the same version as in 1983.

The pressurised cabin where astronauts will carry out experiments is again to be housed in the capsule's loading bay. A research platform with a variety of equipment will also be located outside the cabin.

Some of the 70-odd experiments assembled in Bremen have already been up in space; others are new develop-

They will be supervised by six astronauts, including two Germans, who are work round-the-clock in shifts throughout the mission.

The Germans are physicists Reinhard Furrer, 44, and First Messerschmid, 39,



Model of Europe's Spacelab Columbus

ture).

They will be accompanied by Wubbo Ockels, 38, from Holland.

Ockels was stand-in for the first German astronaut, Ulf Merbold, in 1983. Merbold is also a member of the D-1 team and training with them.

But he is only a substitute this time and will be at the space operations centre to maintain radio contact with the

The five US astronauts will either work alongside the others in Spacelab or man the space shuttle's controls.

Space shuttle Columbia will be supervised and controlled from Houston as hitherto, but all experiments will for the first time he supervised from an ops centre outside the United States.

It will be the GSOC, short for German Space Operations Centre, in Oberpfaffenhofen, near Munich, which was set up in the early 1970s to monitor. German satellites and space probes such as Aeros, Symphonic, Helios and others and is now being converted to handle Spacelah.

Most space experiment staff will be at Oberpfaffenhofen to follow their progress and will in some cases he able to evaluate findings themselves.

They include universities and research institutes and private firms from all over the Federal Republic of Germany. Other experiments are sponsored by Esa, the European Space Agency, Cnes, France's National Space Research Centre, and Nasa.

Facilities include a process chamber where currents, heat and mass movement in melting and solidification processes at zero gravity are to be tested.

Continued from page 7

that Moscow is testing its case with political aims in mind and pursuing a Europe and America in both financial and arms markets.

The Soviet Union does not pretend to be happy with the preeminent role of the dollar in world trade. From the Kremlin's point of view its strength is little short of an insult to the rouble.

For political reasons the rouble has been revalued on a par with the dollar and is now vastly and unrealistically overvalued.

The political objective of Soviet financiers, who do nothing unpremeditated or without the approval of political leaders, is a point Western bankers would do well not to lose sight of.

Peter Seidlitz

(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 11 April 1985)

The materials laboratory will be back in action (it was on board the first mission, a joint Euro-American ven-

The materials lab will house three kilns where metals can be melted, new alloys produced and crystals bred. D-1 will even boast a miniature botanical

If will feature watercress roots, maize shoots and aniseed cell cultures. Their growth is to be studied in outer

Biological and medical experiments will be undertaken alongside the botanical variety. Tadpoles' development will be studied. Astronauts' vein pressure and, for the first time, pressure in-

side the eye, is to be measured. Adaptation of the human sense of balance to zero gravity is to be tested by means of the vestibule sledge, a seat on runners mounted in the central corridor of the laboratory.

It can be moved to and fro to exact specifications by a tow-rope and elec-

This acceleration is combined with stimulus of the inner ear, which is where the human sense of balance is located, and striped patterns for eye

For this purpose the astronaut will wear a special helmet recording eye movement in the dark by means of an infra-red closed-circuit camera. Pulse, breathing and skin readings will also be taken.

Nuclear timepieces and antennas for the Navex experiment are housed outside the pressurised cabin. Navex will test navigation and chronometric synchronisation aimed at accuracy to within about 10 nanoseconds, or billionths of a second.

The process is also devised to enable Spacelab's position to be measured to within 30 metres.

D-1 will not be a one-off mission. The Bonn Research and Technology Ministry last year began paying Nasa instalments toward the cost of a D-2 mission scheduled for 1988.

D-2 will be designed to reuse the present payload as far as possible. It will also be laid on to give new users access to outer space.

This follow-up mission must be seen in connection with projected European participation in a US space station. In 1988 payloads and operation systems will be tested for Europe's Columbus space station module.

Wolfgang Brauer (Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 April 1985)

with the working class. The man had followed the party directive with neither difficulty nor com-Paul wants the best and the newest so He wants to impress upon the Chinese the VW trade name on giant road-

VW Shanghal technical director Hans-Joachim Paul (left) and the Prime Minlater of Lower Saxony, Ernst Albrecht, who dropped in to see how things (Photo: Hans-Peter Sattler)

and what would be the costs of comes the airborne smoothly and acing West German wagons to the Russin Taglo schedule. Russian railways use a wider gag

It was originally conceived that there

It is obvious that the Russians woll

The chaotic organisation of the §

Even if the total cargo volume came

as it is at present envisaged. On the other hand it would only b

There is uncertainty that the Russia

(Die Well, Bonn, 10 April 198

LITERATURE

Ernst Jünger, controversial great loner, sees in 90

KielerNachrichten

rnst Jünger, who celebrated his 12 90th birthday on 29 March, is one of this century's most controversial German writers.

He has the reputation of being the great loner of German literature and his works have always provoked conflict.

It is often claimed that he has more critics than readers; he is either highly respected and admired or rejected. A compromise is impossible.

The sharp criticism of his views has accompanied him for four decades.

He is often accused of being complacent, unremorseful for some of his past inconsistencies or arrogantly prophetic.

This, it is often claimed, is rooted in his fundamentally anti-democratic atti-

A number of writers with left-wing leanings, on the other hand, such as Erich Fried or Alfred Andersch feel that Junger has courageously accepted personal responsibility, shown chivalry and

As apposed to the majority of the most prominent German writers during the Nazi era, Jünger decided not to

Thomas Mann accused him of living together "with the hangmen".

Seldom have theory and practice been so harmoniously combined as

in the person of Prussian educational

reformer and world-famous linguist and

He died 150 years ago, on 8 April

1835, so his trailblazing ideas and re-

forms had a lasting effect, certainly sur-

viving until student unrest in the late

ing an individual and distinctive world

He was born on 22 June 1767, the el-

dest son of a Prussian court official in

Berlin, the city where he was to die aged

67. But inner unrest and frequent

Humboldt was privately educated

and considered particularly gifted at

change typify his life.

1960s

training facilities.

guage computers."

philosopher Wilhelm von Humboldt.

However, Jünger's novel Auf den Marmorklippen, published in 1939, is a clear anti-Nazi lampoon.

Jünger was never an active nor passive supporter of the Nazis. Neither was he an opportunist.

However, there are serious contradictions in some of his books which displease today's readers, leaving them wary of him.

Books such as In Stahlgewittern, Der Kampf als das innere Erlebnis. Die totale Mobilmachung of Der Arbeiter - Herrschaft und Gesalt made Jünger a writer acceptable to the Nazis, for in these works Jünger glorifies soldiery and war. However, they ignored the fact that

Jünger regarded himself as greatly superior to Hitler's supporters, whom he felt to be plebeian and vulgar.

Jünger, a pharmacist's son from Heidelberg, felt cramped by the narrow milieu of bourgeois family life.

At the age of seventeeen he fled to France to join the foreign legion and could only be fetched back to Germany following intensive efforts by his father. He was neither a democrat nor paci-

fist, monarchist nor a German National More than anything else, he was a

conservative anarchist, a "Prussian", as he calls himself in Das abenteuerliche Herz published in 1929.

In this book he sees himself as an anarchist, who "wanders through the chaos of the world seeking guiding



THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Ernst Jünger... could not please

Jünger was a voluntary recruit during the pour le mérite order.

His almost metaphysical account of analytical approach to writing.

someone who was fascinated by the character of war rather than motivated by the vision of overcoming it.

Die Zwille written in 1971.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

principles for a new order, armed solely with the categorical imperative of the

the First World War, in which he was injured fourteen times and received the highest military decorations including

his wartime adventures in In Stahlgewittern is early proof of a cool and abstract Jünger already showed himself as

This characteristic can still be found in later works, for example in his book

Here, at the age of almost eighty Junger uses the two-tier metaphor of the

horrific and the sudden to portra EXHIBITIONS younger days. Is it exaggerated to the that Jünger was consistently entage in a web of contradictions?

In the mid-thirties Jünger refused become a member of the "Section! the Art of Poetry at the Priss Academy of Arts in Berlin".

During this period he was one of intellectual supporters of the magni-Widerstand, issued by Germany's of servative opposition to Hitler.

In a publication entitled "Hitler-German Disaster" the publisher of magazine, Ernst Niekisch, adopted 17/hen a start was made on raising the clearly anti-Nazi stance.

"self-dissolution processes of hard and still be seen in one of the granite geois society".

It is therefore absurd to try to have housends of workers inboured in Jünger for being involved in the continuous at the height of Egyptian of the Nazi years.

Federal Republic of Germany. The trans of quarry workers were ac-

Many French readers regard ling commied by artisans, draughtsmen. as the epitome of non-conformism. Permiters and oarsmen for transpor-

Joseph Breitenbach already into the Nile.
duced the German officer Ernst line were also shepherds for the anto André Gide in 1938, and Jüngers I that would be slaughtered and to acquainted with Cocteau and could be after the donkeys that were the ten be found in the studios of Branchairs' means of transport. that they created has ended up in

Today, Ernst Jünger presents in round's museums. What they left be-self as an artist, "on a par with left clook and incomplete artefacts, are and princes", a "man with a mission, a look found where they were left. I stones could speak the quarries "sacred importance".

These are just a few of the main and reflections which can be found this book Autor und Autorenschaft.

Wolf Schiller

(Kleter Nachrichten, 28 March 18)

(Kleter Nachrichten, 28 March 18)

West fast expectation of the pharaonic can and its works of art always in the question of the origins of the control of the control

(Kieler Nachrichten, 28 March Witter art stand in glaring contrast to

The crumbling giants and talking stones of Egypt

can be tackled at last.

Moemeine Beitung

colossus from the ground, the stone Jünger's views were never so designed and the giant broke into pieces, expressed. The driving force of his flasthe largest obelisk ever constructed istence was to be alone, to deal with Eggt. The twenty-four metre long arteraties at Aswan, a silent witness of the antible activity of the past.

gazries at the height of Egyptian time. Whole expeditions, under the Today, Ernst Jünger is probal projection of a royal official, were sent more widely read in France than he had perparate into the desert.

implicity of the techniques used.

Bethibition opened in Hildesheim

Egyptologists dug in the desert

but anything. They visited over four

ame of the quarries had, over thou-

sem later times used as shrines. Even

hoeing the soil and smoothing

quarries, turning up the

athe ground surface.

Details are given of the techniques

The optical attaction of the exhibition is the jewellery and amulets made

neglected by Egyptology", according to Bettina Schmitz of Pelizaeus Museum,

Ancient Egypt was "a state out of stone". All constructions that were meant to last to eternity were built of stone, temples to the gods, royal death chambers, royal and private burial sites. The homes of the living were made of

ephemeral materials such as wattle and wood. Tura limestone was as much favoured as grunite and basalt. Rose-coloured granite was held in particular high esteem, especially for the false doors to graves. Those who could only afford simnle limestone for their last resting place, tried to colour the stone so as to give a semblance of rose-coloured granite.

The Hildesheim exhibition has on display not only reliefs and scupltures but also the tests of the stone involved and explanations of the tools used.

used to hue the stone and the transportation problems that had to be solved.

the genuinness of the objects. The stones from semi-precious have begun to talk so that "the theme, stone. Stone as a material for eternity also played an important role as a means of conveying the written word Messages chiselled in stone from the Egyptians have been preserved, in temple inscriptions, in graves, on statutes, on royal and private stelae and on obelisks. The Greeks, who from the seventh century before Christ visited Egypt and saw the incomprehensiinscriptions, gave these "holy signs chiselled in

Ursula Bunte

stone" their name -

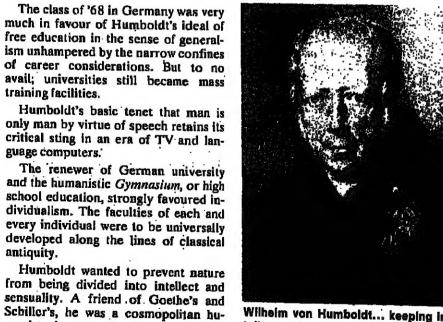
hieroglyphs.



Mainz, 6 April 1985) mummified people. About 1200 BC. (Photo: Pelizaeus Museum)

PHILOSOPHY

Humboldt demonstrated what language really is



Wilhelm von Humboldt... keeping inmanist who saw every language as havtellect and sensuality together.

Alexander, the scientist, were familiar figures in the "Berlin Enlightenment"

and its literary salons, He published his first essay, on Plato and Socrates, at 20. He studied in Göttingen, the fashionable university,

everything from philosophy to law. He took a law degree in 1790 and languages. He and his younger brother went into the civil service; but found the

work too restricting and retired a year later, married and settled on his estate to pursue his studies.

Husband and wife allowed each other "total freedom." Their letters, filling seven volumes of which only a selection has been published, make delightful

He first dealt with constitutional theory and sought to delineate the "limits of efficacy of the state." Then he came under the influence of Schiller and moved to Jena, where the poet and playwright was a university teacher.

He was a favourite partner in discussion with Schiller and soon came to be on good terms with Goethe too, as evidenced by his 1799 book on Goethe's Hermann und Dorothea.

Humboldt had yet to arrive at a style of his own. So he withdrew from the overwhelming personality of Schiller and settled in Paris.

Further "years of wandering" took him Spain, where regional dialects prompted him to devise a method of linguistic comparison that laid the empirical groundwork for his later philosophy

He eventually arrived in Rome, which he felt was a "world university," and intensified his linguistic studies.

The humiliation of Prussia by Napoleon prompted him to return to Berlin and offer his services to the government of the Pharach — From the ment. He reformed the Prussian charges by to the Work of Art" deviates tional system along the lines of hand and early from the usual way of nistic ideals, founding the University thing at a work of art. It deals with

Berlin.

He was instrumental in ensuing salad how they were obtained.

recruitment of outstanding lecture leasthibition is an inter-disciplinary and scholars such as Fichte, he was of the Geological Institute of Schleiermacher, Savigny, Hufeland Black University and the state collections. and Egyptian art housed in the Ba-

His political career was brought to the capital. The exhibition was finend by an intrigue in 1819. He had not by the Volkswagen Foundation, to the rank of Minister. Fewer, as part of the Foundation's

He devoted the last 15 years of sport for "archeometry". life, revered as the "wise man of To" heam of geologists, minerologists

Saarbriicker Jeltun

of years, been forgotten, others (an outer suburb of Berlin), to the

His philosophy of language is gain by a few Coptic churches shelter in increasing importance in contemporary were once ancient quarries. The debate.

keted workshops with their ravines caverns are now remembered as His main work, entitled On the saverns are now remembered as ferences in Human Language Structurally bases. Since 1977 the small and Their Influence on the Intellectural has tested and analysed thousands. Development of Mankind, was the prince examples and fed the results inface to a three-volume study of the last bank. The tests and analyses language which was not published to all museums.

language which was not published. The standard of the far blade of the far

and the South Pacific.

He convincingly demonstrated he objects made of stone that now ding activity that makes us into him the quarties from which they came. Minerally state to be a sent to be a sent to be objects made of stone that now ding activity that makes us into him the quarties from which they came. Minerally state to be a sent to b on rock samples that had been sent Wolfgang Schirmachi leks, taken at significant points, can

Wolfgang Sentiment play an important role in establishing

1,000 years of China glitter against a black backdrop

Gottlieb Löffelhardt, part-owner of Phantasialand, and helper Lida Han with

collection of archaelogical trea-A sures from the province of Zhejiang in south-east China is being exhibited at Phantasialand, a leisure park between

DIE WELT

Bonn and Cologne. The exhibits, all between 100 and 7,000 years old, will be on show for se-

The exhibition shows the significance and advanced development of Chinese culture over thousands of years.

1600-year-old ceramic container.

The halls have been painted black. In illuminated show cases there is jewellery, musical instruments, agricultural tools and blue-green ceramics.

Those who follow the suggested route through the exhibition move in a spiral ever deeper into the world of "the Middle Kingdom".

A head-dress made of silk glitters in gold in the cool light of one of the show windows. It comes from the Ming Dynasty and is about 600 years old.

A figure riding a horse, that was placed in a grave, is estimated to be

1,500 years old. A mirror, decorated with people, a cart and horses was a much-valued household utensil in China 2,000 years

A three-legged kettle in bronze is 700 years older. The craftsman of the time

(Photo: Phantasialand Brühl)

into the sunlight of the present and see Chinese artisans at work. There are woodcutters, silk is painted, a girl calli graphist writes characters with her thick brush on flimsy paper. And a young girl does embroidery in silk. The Chinese from the People's Republic are guests at Phantasialand for seven months Obviously the background to the

incised fine lines into the metal handle.

The visitor can pass from the dark halls

event is business. Gottlieb Löffelhardt and Richard Schmidt, owners of Phantasialand, "are selling" their knowledge of the leisure industry to the Chinese.

About six months ago they went to China to look at a site where the Chinese could set up a similar leisure park.

As a kind of "payment" the Chinese brought their artisans, cuisine and valuable exhibits on loan from the Zhejiany Museum in Hangzhou, the capital of the province.

When in seven months the new attraction in Phantasialand comes to an end the Chinese will get in return amusement attractions and technical know-how.

The guest visit is taking place in "Chinatown", which Schmidt and Löffelhardt set up four years ago as a monument to their fascination with

In 1970 they went to Nationalist China, Taiwan, travelled through the country with a camera and obtained from hundreds of photos an idea of the building style in the country.

From these details they were able to reconstruct with exactitude Chinese pagodas and temples.

Chinese artisans made piece by piece the roof tiles in the old, traditional style, constructed roof-ridges decorated with dragons, shaped ornaments and shipped them all to Europe.

In 1981 Chinatown in Phantasialand was ready - a synthesis of the most modern techniques and handicrafts embellished by saga and myth.

Maria Grohme (Die Welt, Bonn, 12 April 1985)

It is a eastle dating back to 1848 and a home from which Schramm, who comes from Bielefeld, defies authority in this small village near Bayreuth in Ba-

Bavarians view him with suspicion, first as a Prussian, as north Germans are disparagingly referred to by true-blue Bavarians, and also as a student of such a dubious subject as geo-ecology.

Studying the subject is bad enough What makes matters even worse is the fact that Schramm, 28, also practises his theory and recycles his domestic waste instead of leaving it to the tender mercies of the garbage men.

He has been at loggerheads with the local authority and decried as an ecoterrorist for the past six months for refusing to take a dustbin or have anything to do with the official refuse disposal service.

The local authority has threatened him with litigation and punitive fines to force him to accept a dustbin he claims he can well manage without.

He opens the door and turns out to be slender and of medium height, wearing jeans and a maroon pullover. He is fairhaired, bearded and has a lean, sad face with a slight grin.

He clearly seems to be more of a Till Eulenspiegel than a Michael Kohlhaas or a Don Quixote; he is a practical joker rather than an untiring campaigner on matters of principle.

"Come on in," he says. He bought the old farmhouse for DM70,000. He and his wife Ute have renovated it in keeping with the original style. The previous have to go into town I take all the plastic owner had it listed as a historic monu-

THE ENVIRONMENT

'Ecological terrorist' battles council over rubbish

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

ment, he explains, to prevent it from being demolished or left to run to rack and

Where are his eco-dustbins, or raw material containers, as he prefers to call

"The compost bin is in the kitchen," he says. "We use it for all food left-overs and other organic waste that is then dumped on the compost heap at the bottom of the garden."

There are small intermediate storage facilities for glass, metal, plastic and miscellaneous waste in the hall. Their contents are sorted in the outhouse.

In the outhouse and the barn there are larger boxes for tin cans (mainly cat food cans), textiles, paper, plastic and special waste (the official euphemism for toxic waste such as spent batteries).

How does he get on with plastic? One of the boxes is full of shampoo bottles, yoghurt beakers and plastic bags that once contained crackers.

"Well." he admits, "plastic recycling isn't properly organised yet. The nearest container for plastic waste is near Munich (two or three hours by car). When I

ly publicised.

Waste dealers in his part of Germany still earn more from the burnt-out hulks of US tanks and spent artillery shells than from Schramm's old tin cans, but small livestock also supply manure, as the German proverb has it.

junkyards on the lookout for waste he can put to good use: a rusty old bicycle frame or a length of piping, for instance.

Measure for measure, or tit for tat among junk dealers and pioneers in the recycling trade? Schramm says about a quarter of his furniture has been retrieved from junk yards and scrap

A teacher's son from Westphalia, he first had the idea of recycling waste when he worked in an old people's home as a conscientious objector after leaving school. He asked residents not to throw glass bottles and jars into the dustbin. Glass could certainly be sold direct to a waste dealer.

The old folk willingly left bottles and jars outside the door for collection. Some may have been a little self-conscious about their consumption of beer (or whatever) and have left the telltale bottles outside someone else's door, but at least they didn't throw them

straight into the dustbin. Within a year the old people's home was able to discontinue three garbage containers, saving a tidy amount of mo-

ney in refuse collection bills. In 1978 Schramm, 21, and his girlfriend and wife-to-be moved to Bayreuth to study geo-ecology. Bayreuth is the only college in Germany where the subject is taught. He is taking his final exams right now and will then be doing

It is hardly worth industry's while recycling household plastic waste because various grades of plastic cannot be

There are firms that recycle plastic waste, but they usually only handle industrial waste in substantial quantities and specific qualities.

They melt, press or convert into granules recycled plastic that manufacturers are happy to buy at prices of between 40 pfennigs and DM2.50 per kilogram. But household plastic has to be sorted, which makes recycling more expensive.

"Industry ought to be obliged," Schramm says, "either to use a standard grade of plastic for certain products, such as shampoo bottles, or to identify materials by means a code-number to enable consumers to distinguish separate grades."

As so often, charities are pioneers in the recycling of waste. A Christian group not far from Schramm's village collects garbage of all kinds, including

Waste is sorted to the best of the group's ability and sold to various buyers, most satisfactorily in many cases, for 60 pfennigs a kilogram.

Large-scale trials in various localities have shown that the public are prepared to do much of the sorting. Up to 90 per cent of plastic waste has been dumped at special collecting facilities sufficient-

"One of these days," Schramm says, there will be men who have made millions out of plastic waste just as there are already millionaire dealers in waste of other kinds."

In return Schramm strolls round

Schrumm was certainly sent a kin calling on him to apply for a dustbing supply his waste to the authority. correspondence, in which the local thority refers to the Waste Dist Act, makes intriguing reading.

foundry.

It reads like a spoof correspon between a practical joker and a muster of red tane. What makes it special is that it is absolutely bons fide

Schramm applied for exemption, guing that he had no waste for the lo authority, only valuable raw materi he preferred to sell on the open man "All I could supply you with is thin air.

Besides, he wrote, the bye-law spto fied that residents were exempted what their land produced no waste, or only exceptional circumstances.

The local authority replied that provision only applied to landown whose land was either not built on whose property was not lived in The was always waste where people lived.

Schramm replied that in his there wasn't, as the authority was at a erty to see for itself by calling round a taking a look.

As both a citizen of the Federal h public of Germany and a factor in July waste disposal arithmetic I am not 85 tistical average; I am an individu Continued on page 15

att years ago Buchenwald concenn camp, near Weimar, was

headed for the gate and lan but many have been for years ate to talk about what they went

Suc 1945, Jewish psychiatrists have dealing with the psychiatric repercons of Nazi terror. t only now are they speaking

dy about "what the Nazi holocaust

moght us" — that the after-effects of mog last for generations. Min child psychiatrist Hans Keilset his first ex-concentration camp mer in 1945 on behalf of the Jewish and association in Amsterdam.

Re well remembers being at a loss go say: "Every word I said seemed tetsme moment to be empty, alien, sgand without meaning."
The first encounter was with a 12-

old orthodox Jewish boy, Ezra, had been released from Belsen. ehis parents and five brothers and emhad died, as an orphan. Med about his family and what life

(Photo: Hans Experimen like at Belsen, the boy had research at the department. He collection has been department. research at the department. He collectively he was a profoundly shattered his household waste in the form of a 11 sho had already realised, unlike parate raw materials and is convindinghiatrist, that it was impossible to

city-dwellers could do so too with thous to describe what he had been he preferred to say nothing. "There are plenty of firms our Pace has since reigned. Concentrawhere that will collect even waste food a ramp survivors, children at the

habite for the most part to this day Everyone could help to recycle demandle to talk about what went on least half their household waste, expansand more ago. cially if the authorities were to lead horrors so surpassed human un-

coming that words failed. People Schramm's local authority isn't light now, by any standard, adults strongly opposed to his bids to repulline difficulty in explaining to their waste. Last year it issued a bye-last relien what happened. quiring all residents to use the comm

Meteorological stations

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THE THIRD REICH

40 years on, mental anguish of the holocaust remains

Mölner Stadt Anzeiger

They are unable to explain, Keilson suys, because the truth, the industrial mass destruction and processing of human bodies, is so unbearable and an abyss of hell on earth for which words are inadequate.

The survivors' children are now asking questions. They have often tried to do so, but in vain.

As often as not the result is similar to the tale told by Professor de Wind, a Dutch psychoanalyst, about the son of a concentration camp survivor who was supposed never to ask about the framed photographs of his grandparents on the

When he disobeyed the ban and one evening at dinner tried to ask his father about them his mother, who was not a Jewess, kicked his shin under the table to warn him not to bring up the subject.

Questions are growing more urgent as children suffer from their parents' silence and from behaviour and oversensitive reactions they are at a loss to ex-

A daughter may find it odd that her father never answers the telephone himself. He has all calls recorded by an answering device.

She may suspect what fears of death and persecution lie behind this kind of everyday "vanishing trick," but her father, who spent months hidden under a pile of potatoes and survived concentration camp, has never told his children what life was like.

"I guess that was his way of handling the return from Auschwitz and another world to planet Earth," says a Frankfurt psychotherapist.

Alongside the widespread silence born of shock there is now a fresh trend. After decades of refusing to talk about the dreadful past some concentration camp survivors now feel an overwhelming urge to communicate.

"At a historic distance of 40 years," says Cologne psychiatrist Professor Marneros, "they now seem to have found the words they lacked for so

Professor Uwe Henrik Peters, head of the neurological clinic at Cologne University Hospital, agrees.

Professor Peters invited 20 fellowdoctors, mainly Jewish psychiatrists and psychotherapists from Germany and Holland, to Cologne to help launch an international group of specialists in "psychiatry of persecution."

Doctors, some of whom were themselves survivors of Nazi terror and for years have worked as expert advisers in compensation proceedings, discussed identification problems in the second and third generation among persecutors

and the persecuted. They were agreed that the traumas of nations remained alive and continued to be effective for generations and even centuries.

What is new about post-Auschwitz psychiatry, as Professor Peters puts it, is that even adults can be so shaken by certain events, even individual experiences, that they are no longer able to regain their former personalities.

All their behaviour for the rest of their lives will be influenced by the persecution they have undergone.

In the past the Freudian version of imprint, the view that experiences in early childhood were decisive, prevailed.

According to Freud what we experience after the age of four is no longer so important for personal development because the foundations have by then been

This view must now be abandoned. "If there is a lesson to be learnt, psychiatrically speaking, from these holocaust experiences," Keilson says, "then it must surely be that even adults can be given a totally different imprint by undergoing violence and terror."

Outsiders are unlikely to notice the the project say, intended to lead to a destructive effect of past persecution on the mind of the survivor; knowing nothing about his past they are likely to consider him eccentric or overwrought.

Loss of home and family, of native language, years of threat to life and limb and unbelievable experiences have resulted in many people persecuted during the Third Reich still suffering from extremes of anxiety and insecurity.

They react oversensitively to any kind of setback or seemingly humiliating treatment at the hands of authoritarian structures, as Professor Peters puts

An unfriendly word from some civil

servant or other, being called to order by a police officer or a swastika daubed on a cellar wall can cause days of agitation up to and including panic.

"What is so disastrous," Professor Peters says, "is that these people run a risk of being branded yet again. Someone is sure to conclude that only psychopaths survived."

Survivors and their families often fail to see why they are so frequently at odds with their surroundings and why they are passive and depressed, aliens in their own world, as it were.

Many survivors strenuously avoid recalling anything they underwent yet are constantly in inner mourning over their loss, combined with a feeling of guilt for having survived.

These feelings may well remain concealed until a single experience breaks the spell. One such person as a fouryear-old saw heaps of corpses, but his crucial experience was seeing his father nailed by his hands and feet to a plank.

Forty years later he went beserk for no apparent reason at a carpenter's.

It is hardly surprising that most survivors' children, often children of survivors whose entire families were wiped out in concentration camps who then immediately remarried after liberation, were unable to grow up free of anxiety.

Frankfurt psychotherapist Dr Kaminer says of this second generation that it bears the names of the dead and has no grandparents and that the more keenly its parents felt their grief the less they will have talked with it about the dead.

They may have felt unable to pass on anything about them, but their children soon came to register the messages that failed to come across and to take stock

It is far from unusual for traumatic experiences to have been transmitted in this unspoken way. A boy may tell his father about nightmares he suffers from only to learn that he has dreamt exactly what his father went through at concen-

tration camp but never told him about. Psychotherapists wonder how the child can have come by the information. Could the parents possibly have whis-

pered it to each other? Kaminer is in his late 30s. His parents were persecuted Jows. He says the mental state of the second generation, children mostly born in German camps in 1946 and 1947, is heavily overburd-

Many would often have preferred to be dead or felt that part of themselves was not alive. They built a memorial to the dead within themselves, as it were.

At the same time this often gave expression to a desire to come closer, in an unconscious manner, to part of the

In many cases they identified with their parents in showing signs of sudden duliness and absentness such as are common among survivors.

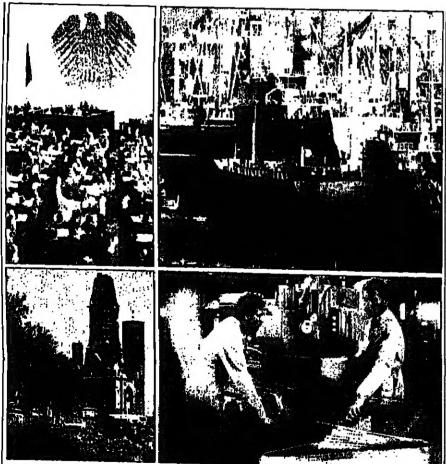
Careful registration of and research into the lasting consequences of violence are not, specialists associated with general psychopathology of survivors and their children.

The aim of the exercise is to bring together everyone in psychiatry who is working on the persecuted all over the world. What they want to accomplish, Professor Peters says, is "to make us historically aware of the fact that violence always makes a psychological mark that can influence families' lives for centuries."

The Third Reich years cannot, espccially in Germany, be dismissed as a closed chapter in the book of history for which parents alone are to blame.

Continued on page 14

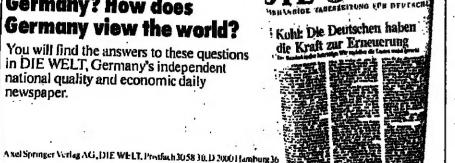




Germany view the world?

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newspaper.







pentent Karl-Werner Schramm.

nal refuse disposal system and supply

"It's not just the money they want

charge for the service." Schramm &

plains. "They need what they call and

for their incinerator. It generates post

and they are under contract to supp

electric power to a nearby aluminis

Plastic burns well, and the locals

thority couldn't care less, he 🕸

whether they are burning raw material

that could be recycled and pollutings

environment in the process.

exclusively with their waste.

Church helps cravers beat the burning yearning

Rölner Stadt-Unzeiger

Lutheran church group in Ham-Aburg runs courses for people wanting to cure themselves of addictions.

Alcohol and tobacco, of course, head the list of vices, but there are many others: sweets and television, for example. One man even wanted to give up criticising other people.

The aid group runs short-term programmes to get people started on the straight and narrow and long-term programmes to prevent backsliding.

A seven-week programme began on Ash Wednesday under the sponsorship of the church's North Elbe public relations department and Blickpunkt Kirche (Church Viewpoint), a Hamburg newspaper.

One who joined up on Ash Wednesday is Herr K., the manager of a firm which has had to dismiss part of its workforce. The experience drove him to drown his sorrows in drink.

A 13-year-old schoolgirl is trying to stop her craving for sweet things. She says she has only just realised how much she consumes "and it is a lot."

She has joined the programme for

Continued from page 13

Besides, an end to the problem of lasting traumas in the wake of terror, murder and war is nowhere near in sight, or so psychiatrists say:

"Similar occurrences recur all over the world, even though they may not be as dramatic as they were under the Nazis. Concentration camp experience has taught us to understand what mental

In view of its historic burden, Professor Peters says, the Federal Republic of Germany ought to play a leading role in psychiatric research into persecution.

Yet so far not a pfennig in public funds has been provided for the project, which is shortly to continue with a symposium.

"The situation is," he says, "that the few people who are looking into a cure for this gravest of wartime wounds inflicted by the German people are having to foot the bill themselves." · Annelie Stankau

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 4 April 1985)

through medical tests.

support - she wasn't getting any from her fellow pupils in her efforts to change. They "ask if something is wrong

A woman says her addiction was watching Dynasty on the television every Wednesday night.

Letters from the addicted arrive almost daily at the campaign offices. There has even been one from Austral-

The project began several years ago with a few hundred people. By last year more than 10,000 were estimated to have taken part.

Pastor Martin Bethge says people can give up what they want to for as short or as long a time as they want to.

The seven-week programme was a starting point for people to give up something that they had long wanted to give

So Passiontide, the two weeks before Easter, was used to fire the enthusiasm. It also created a link to former times when fasting over this period was not an exceptional event.

There are no limits to aims people set themselves and not everybody is Christian. One person has personal problems, another wants a rest from the surfeit of

the modern state. What many Christians think is reflected in one sentence: "You cannot feel the passion of Jesus if you are sitting up to the neck in cream."

Letters of encouragement plus a calendar are used to keep the cravers on the right track. The letters spell out the problems involved in giving up a vice, how backsliding to old habits happens and lists possible causes of a breakdown of the will.

Expectations are high among the cravers. A man who gave up alcohol admitted freely that alone he didn't have the resolve and the discipline to give up.

"I need support." For those whose addiction is entrenched, much more is needed than a simple short dose of abstinence. The initial letter of encouragement in these cases admits

that the project cannot fulfil all expectations. It could only touch on the problem. One man wrote: "My wife and I are both 73. We have been smoking since our youth. We've tried over the years to

give up, but without success. "My wife has had a coronary and I have had a heart attack. We know the dangers of continuing to smoke but still cannot stop. If you think that you might be able to help us, we would be ex-

tremely grateful." Naturally, the campaign wants to help. It hopes that by taking such an interest in problems of this sort it might help awake a new relationship between people and the Karsten Plog (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne,

26 March 1985)

Boys' dream is man's nightmare

hildhood dreams of being an engine driver do not match up to the facts, an investigation has revealed. The life of the engine driver is not on-

ly not glamorous, it is also a threat to both mind and body, the survey shows. A team from the institute for sociology at Oldenburg University under Professor Bernhard Badura questioned 274 engine

said this is a representative sample. Half the drivers were being treated by doctors, presumably for damage to health caused by working conditions.

drivers from northern Lower Saxony. He

The main culprit seemed to be shift work. Many drivers worked at nights and at weekends and spent nights away from home.

Noise, vibrations and cabin temperatures were among the causes. Working alone plus the weight of responsibility for transporting both people and goods contributed to physical and mental strain. The scoreboard: 66 per cent said they could not sleep

- 52.5 per cent said they were always
- nervous.
- 43.3 per cent had stomach troubles. 43 per cent had rheumatics.
- 36 per cent had heart and circulation 34.9 per cent often had headaches.
- 33.8 per cent often had trouble con-Drivers who worked special services in-

volving particularly irregular hours were in an even more sorry state. Of these:

- 74 per cent had problems sleeping.
- 69.8 per cent were nervous.

 46 per cent had stomach troubles. More than half the drivers (53.6 per cent) had slipped discs. The investigators reported that in many old locomotives, drivers seats had no springs and as a result the vibrations were taken di-

rectly by the spine. The Bundesbahn was installing new

scats, but the process was slow. The study also revealed that the amount of smoking among drivers varied according to how demanding the job was. Forty four per cent of those with ex-

tremely irregular hours smoked but only 32 per cent of the others. (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung

für Deutschland, 23 March 1985)

times.

Man bites doo MISSIONS

drunken sailor bit a police Als Former SPD MP moves in as new head A drunken sailor bit a police Alar dog as attempts were being made arrest him, say Munich police.

A spokesman for the prosecutor fice said railway police found the da at the Hauptbahnhof (main railsa) tion). When he resisted arrest, a handler was called up.

The 38-year-old sailor immedia attacked the dog which, perhaps aling over in charge of the West German section of Amnesty International, Brisportingly, was muzzled the management of the west German section of Amnesty International, Brisportingly, was muzzled the management of the west German section of Amnesty International, Brisportingly, was muzzled the management of the west German section of Amnesty International, Brisportingly, was muzzled the management of the west German section of Amnesty International, Brisportingly, was muzzled the management of the west German section of Amnesty International, Brisportingly, was muzzled the management of the west German section of Amnesty International, Brisportingly, was muzzled the management of the west German section of Amnesty International, Brisportingly, was muzzled the management of the west German section of Amnesty International, Brisportingly, was muzzled the management of the west German section of Amnesty International and the section of Amnesty International Inter sportingly, was muzzled. He was a the causes destruction of structural growth and only increases the his arms around it and bit it on the basical of the masses by a small upper strata of society. "Development aid bethe same role . . . as Christian missions did in colonial times. It calms down

The fighting man and dog over anced and tumbled down a flight digenous people and soothes our conscience. Political prisoners, on the other steps

It was only then that the three policies and also at the aims and methods of this organisation which the biter faces charges of resising a policy human rights all over the world. authority of the state, causing bodilyich ry and — because a dog counts as properly.

ty — with damaging property.

day 1834 from prison in Kenitra, Moroc-

the actual figure.

180,000 marks.

Authenticating certificates we

(Kieler Nachrichten, 6 April 14 More he had served his time.

har an act of clemency by King Has-

Taken for ride talanach was grateful not to Hassan bullidegard Klein and her colleagues 16-year-old Frankfurt boy 13 knesty International in Bonn.

A elled round the world using a cast lunch, who worked on the railways card, according to the police. dura trade unionist, was arrested by Trouble is, the card had been blancean police in 1976. He and his tained on false pretences. The boy bearing friends had distributed leaflets told the credit institute that he was soing against the annexation of the doctor (the use of the title "doctor" frankers.

widespread in Germany), that he was lead, a young man, was tortured years of age and that he earned 50% kinterrogation and sentenced to 17 marks a year and owned five houses. He was believed. Police are only to imprisonment in a show trial for ginning their investigation, but his trainers in London which passed on the netual figure.

Bill have come in so far from London lanch received encouraging letters. Paris, Rio de Janeiro and Hamburg. The boy had shown a highly den lanch received encouraging letters. The boy had shown a highly den lanch to answer. In Rio, for example, he had bought the land dozens of telegrams and letters, diamond ring, a gold chain and an execution with the sold for cash.

(Linbecker Nachrichten, 28 March 18 and be released.

It director of the prison constantly standard degrams better prison.

ad letters demanding better prison

Rock shock thins for him. is resulted in his being transferred I wo highly respectable business as dark, dank dungeon which he with two highly respectable capital with many others to a cell up to

The man from Luxembourg had be as allowed to rend books and pre-old Russian icons and the man hat hat his university examinations. Düsseldorf had 297 sapphires weight the him some money after his re-a total of 920 carats. The total value which him on his way. The organi-

the deal was between 150,000 regards his case as one of its suc-Our letters certainly influenced

changed and so were the goods.

But it was all a swindle. Both mentioned Those who work with AI need tricked each other. Valuers recked the confidence and a strong will the icons were worth at most 1,000 minutes and the sapphires 18,400 minutes and the sapphires 18,400 minutes and secretary of West German AI on (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 April 188 kg.)

Lisa former SPD Member of Parlia-Bedded bliss Romer and consultant to the Econoperation Ministry in Bonn.

A bout a million couples in the Feld to the resigned from the Economic al Republic are not married. Sp. Transform Ministry because she desurvey. Between 1972 and 1982, it that development aid does more number of people living together with an good.

out being married increased nearly to a said that as a development aid

mes.

These are projections based on and a message themselves. "Political prisby the Emnid organisation and a man the other hand, really need our census by the Bonn Family Affairs is a

Also revealed: only eight per central apparatus of development aid those questioned are against marris and happiness to whole regions of on principle; 33 per cent have define and, to states, but she now thinks plans to marry; and 38 per cent are alternated alternated.

decided about getting married.

dipole the other hand her work with AI (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 6 April 1988 be in attempt to do good in Individuthe Etler began in the enormous

al cases, without the requirement of improving the structure of the world. Amnesty international owes much of

of Amnesty International

tomer employee of the Bonn ministry responsible for allocating development aid

controversy and by keeping its objectives The international secretariat in Lon-

its prestige to its refusal to get involved in

don concentrates on three tasks involving its members in 50 countries:

- It seeks the release of non-violent political prisoners all over the world, that is people who, "because of their convictions, colour, origin, language, religion or sex are imprisoned, and who have renounced the use of force."
- It demands a fair and swift trial for all political prisoners, including those involved in violence.
- It is unconditionally against the death sentence for all prisoners, against torture

and all forms of inhuman treatment. Amnesty International had its beginnings 24 years ago when a London lawyer called Peter Benenson read in a newspaper about the arbitrary imprisonment of opponents of the Salazar regime in Portu-

He placed an advertisement which read: "The newspaper reader feels a sickening helplessness. If, however, people's sense of repugnance could be united into a single course of action, something more effective could be done."

Fourteen years later, in 1975, Al was awarded the United Nations' Human Rights award and two years later the Nobel Peace Prize for its contribution to "ensuring the basics for freedom and justice, and with these peace in the world."

The Norwegian Nobel Peace Prize Committee could not have found a politician whose selection for the Prize was so unanimously welcomed worldwide. The people in Al need a professional

secretariat because no local group itself searches for those it seeks to protect. The central office examines the human

rights situation in countries all over the world, publishes reports, tracks down in-

Continued from page 12

He was informed that he would be taken to court and fined DM100 if he failed to order a standard dustbin within four weeks. He lodged an appeal, threatening to sue

the local authority for coercion. It was, he argued, using force to oblige him to hand over his property (raw materials) and be an accessary to a criminal offence (environmental pollution by virtue of inappropriate storage and incineration of raw materials). "On my property," he says, "the only waste would be the dustbin." . Wolfram Runkel

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 12 April 1985)

dividual cases of political torture, and arranges for the "adoption" of a political prisoner by a specific group. This is how the Bonn group became in-

volved in the Larrach case, and this system should prevent AI sub-groups getting involved politically. Those who want to help political pris-

oners in western countries should also do something about political prisoners in the East Bloc, and no one should try to do things under the Al flag that do not fall into the organisation's three categories. There is, of course, dispute, among Al

members about where political "violence" begins and who are "non-violent" prisoners. In order to get clarification on this point there is a borderline committee in

The West German section has an office in Bonn with 22 workers. It appeals for donations (DM8 million a year), publish German-language literature and seek to influence politicians, diplomats and the

The outgoing general secretary, Helmut Frenz, acquired a reputation for as a courageous Evangelical bishop in Chile under Pinochet's despotic rule.

His successor will have to put up with the scepticism of some who complain because she was never a member of the orgunisation.

But she was asked to take over because, as a former Social Democrat MP. she will be able to find new ways through the Bonn political labyrinth.

The 11,000 West German Al members will not be able to complain about any lack of commitment. Frau Erler's engagement book is shows just how committed

She told me: "I cannot see you on Thursday afternoon since I have to demonstrate in Bonn." The demonstration is about the high treason trials in South Africa of 16 leading opponents of apar-

The self-imposed limitations of the organisation do not mean that individual AOI members close their eyes to injustice, against which the organisation does not fight, Brigitte Erler explained. She said emphatically that she could not, and had no wish, to alter the organisation's

She said: "We have an awful lot of members who want to go flat out, would like to say like other ordinary people, 'They are swine in Chile', but if we, as an organisation, do that, we shall be comletely ineffective."

In the 1970s West German Al was made up of young people, mainly students seeking a field of action outside the raditional, and in their eyes discredited, organisations. And there were those concerned with the Third World who regarded the objectives laid down by the she is not tortured and I know that this London central office as too narrow.

A member in Bonn said: "We have lost many of these people to the Greens or to provide a farmer with a water pump." groups in the peace movement. Our new members are people who simply want to work for a good cause." Frau Erler's background makes her

suited to reconcile the differing motivations within the organisations. She studied political science in West

Berlin and was involved in the more intense phases of the student movement. When she graduated she entered the

Development Aid Ministry as a speech-



Brigitte Erler . . . ment aid is harmful

writer for Erhard Eppler and Egon Bahr, then as Africa consultant.

In 1976 she was elected to the Bundestag on the SPD list headed by Eppler in Baden-Württemberg.

Four years later - she was not reelected to the Bundestag - she returned to the Development Aid Ministry, responsible for Pakistan, finally for Bangladesh under CSU Minister Jürgen Warnke.A disappointed Brigitte Erler regards much development aid as being fatal aid", a view that will undoubtedly become standard with the political left.

She maintains that much of it destroys the growing structures of poor countries and furthers the exploitation of the masses in developing countries by a small upper strata of society. That is not new but seldom illustrated so effectively.

Old friends in the left wing of the Social Democrats have requested her to tone down these themes for the benefit of the few worthwhile projects. She retorts that she does not know if there are any such projects.

Off the record officials in Warnke's Ministry have admitted that she is right — development aid only does harm.

Frau Erler said: "Development aid plays the same role in neo-colonial industrialisation as did Christian missions in colonisation. It calms down the indigenous people and soothes our consci-

Asked if development aid was so catastropic all over the world as it had been in Bangladesh she said: "Of course I get into a scrape when I try to go over the whole world with a broom. Bangladesh made me realise that a person who wants to do good can do the opposite."

Is AI a new approach to doing good? She thinks so: "My whole life has been based on a complex about helping. Society here is so complex that it didn't work here. My previous work failed only because I wanted to help people who could help themselves much better."

For this reason she decided to join Al. where I can do something so that he or person cannot help himself. It is quite a different matter when Western experts The latest Al annual report listed

2,390 abducted opponents of regimes in fifteen countries, 5,000 "adopted" polifical prisoners, 21,000 prisoners in Turkey alone field without due process of law, 5,000 hangings in China without a trial, and barbaric torturing.

For someone with "an aid complex" there is plenty to do. Hans Jakob Ginsberg

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 5 April 1985)

Cancer girl finds mother

26-year-old women dying from leukaemia i A tacted her mother who gave her out for adoption shortly after the birth (see photo). The mother is the only known close relative and was needed

to donate bone marrow for an operation needed to save the daughter's life. Doctors say that the daughter's survival chances with an operation are between 50 and 60 per cent. Without, she would die within months.

. The daughter lives in Hamburg. Her mother disappeared shortly after the birth and was only found after a campaign in the Press and television which realised 300 replies. Eventually, Gisela Müller, 54, was discovered to be living in

Düsseldorf. She has promised to help and is now being put

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(Kieler Nachrichten, 12 April 1985) (Photo: AP)



